

Study ordered on TCC going public

AMMAN (J.T.) — Prime Minister Zaid Rifai has issued instructions to carry out a study on possibilities of converting the Telecommunications Corporation (TCC) to a public shareholding company, the Al Ra'i newspaper reported Thursday. Quoting informed sources, the newspaper said a team of British experts are expected to arrive soon to conduct the study. Mr. Rifai's instructions follow a memorandum submitted by Minister of Communications Moheiddin Hussein for government approval for restructuring the TCC to allow public to acquire majority shares. It said Mr. Hussein's memorandum, citing the importance of telecommunications to socio-political development and in international exchange of information, pointed out that many advanced countries have opted to have a public shareholding company in charge of their telecommunications, according to the sources quoted by Al Ra'i.

Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Arab Press Foundation
جورديان تايمز يومية سياسية مستقلة عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية "الراي"

Jordan raises syndicated loan

AMMAN (R) — Jordan is increasing the amount of a syndicated loan raised through domestic and international banks to \$215 million from \$200 million, a participating bank said Wednesday. Jordan Investment and Finance Corporation (JIFCO) said the government had decided to increase the total following a good response from the banking community and the loan would be signed in the next few days, probably in Bahrain. Arab Bank Ltd. in Bahrain was mandated to arrange the general purpose credit, which runs for eight years with a four year grace period. It carries interest at half a percentage point over London Interbank offered rates for the first four years, with the margin rising to five-eighths of a point for the final three years. JIFCO added 27 foreign banks and financial institutions were taking part in the syndication.

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Mubarak receives Iraqi message

CAIRO (R) — Iraq's First Deputy Prime Minister Taha Yassin Ramadan Wednesday gave President Hosni Mubarak a message from Iraqi President Saddam Hussein on the Gulf war and steps to boost ties between Baghdad and Cairo. Mr. Ramadan declined to comment on his talks with Mr. Mubarak, but said on arrival Tuesday that Iraq was not interested in peace with Iraq and had no intention to end the 57-month-old Gulf war. Mr. Ramadan was to have a second meeting Wednesday with Egyptian Prime Minister Kamal Hassan Ali. They were expected to initial agreements on trade and cultural cooperation.

Bomb explodes on Tel Aviv beach

TEL AVIV (AP) — A small bomb exploded harmlessly on a Tel Aviv beach Wednesday, Israeli Radio reported. The radio said the charge went off shortly before 2 p.m. (1100 GMT) on the crowded beach, but caused no injuries. The radio gave no further details. In Ashkelon, 60 kilometres south of Tel Aviv, sappers detonated a bomb placed on the gas balloons of an apartment house, police said. No one was injured.

Beirut crossing reopens

BEIRUT (R) — A main road across the battle zone dividing mostly Christian east and mainly Muslim western sectors of Beirut reopened Wednesday for the first time in two weeks, Beirut Radio said. The reopening, agreed by a security committee of army and militia representatives, came despite an outbreak of shelling Tuesday that wounded 17 people. Police declared the "militant" passage open at 7 a.m. (0400 GMT), but only a few drivers risked crossing, the radio said.

Gonzalez to reshuffle cabinet

MADRID (R) — Spanish Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez will reshuffle his cabinet next week for the first time since taking office more than two and a half years ago, government spokesman Eduardo Sotillos announced Wednesday. Confirming the widely forecast changes, designed to revamp the Socialist government in the run-up to next year's elections, Sotillos told reporters the reshuffle would take place after next Wednesday's cabinet meeting.

Bhutan set as venue for Sri Lankan talks

COLOMBO (R) — The Sri Lankan government said Wednesday it would open talks in Bhutan soon with representatives of minority Tamils to resolve the island's ethnic crisis. Information Minister Anandassu de Alwis said the meeting would be attended by representatives of the government, the Tamil United Liberation Front (TULF) and separatist guerrilla groups. He did not give the dates of the meeting.

Amal frees hostage, offers to transfer rest to Western embassy

BEIRUT (Agencies) — Shi'ite Amal militia leader Nabih Berri Wednesday broke deadlock in the 13-day Lebanon hostage crisis by freeing one of 40 Americans held in Beirut, while France was embroiled in diplomatic moves to end the affair.

Mr. Berri also offered to hand the remaining 39 hostages to a Western embassy in Beirut until demands of the gunmen who hijacked a Trans World Airlines (TWA) Boeing 727 over Athens on June 14 were met. The United States welcomed the release of hostage Jimmy Dell Palmer, 48, who apparently has a heart condition. But it urged that the others be freed immediately, without conditions.

Mr. Berri is negotiating on behalf of the hijackers demanding the release of 735 Lebanese, mainly Shi'ites, held in Israel. He told a news conference the French and Swiss embassies were potential recipients of the hostages.

In Paris, French External Relations Minister Roland Dumas delayed a trip to Bonn to deal personally with Mr. Berri's offer to transfer the captives to a Western embassy.

A spokesman said France was ready to help in any way it could. Although it did not intend playing a role of mediator or negotiator, it was keeping contact with all concerned.

In Vienna, the Austrian Foreign Ministry said it would be ready to offer its Beirut embassy to take in the hostages until the demands of

their captors were met.

"In principle we are always ready to help if we can save lives," the ministry's spokesman told Reuters. "What we can do in this case remains to be seen."

The spokesman said he did know if Mr. Berri had a particular country in mind but assumed he meant one which would guarantee the hostages would stay in the embassy until a settlement.

He said Austria was not approached by Mr. Berri on the proposal but was currently consulting other governments. First, it was important to await Washington's reaction to the proposal.

Austria earlier offered its good services to the parties involved to help reach a solution to the hostage crisis.

Israeli Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin said that Israel will continue freeing Lebanese prisoners whose release is demanded by the hijackers.

Israeli sources told the AP another 70 detainees may be freed Thursday. Mr. Rabin, speaking in Israel's parliament, said since bringing the Lebanese prisoners across the border on April 2, Israel has declared that its policy is to release them in accordance with the "security situation" in South

Lebanon. "Since then, the army has from time to time released groups of people, and it is our intention to continue this policy in the future according to cabinet decisions," Mr. Rabin said.

The sources, who demanded anonymity, said 70 prisoners were scheduled to be released Thursday from Atilit, along the Mediterranean coast. But the sources cautioned that the plan could be delayed following Wednesday's release of one of the hostages.

Mr. Palmer was freed at Mr. Berri's home during a news conference. He was escorted by armed Amal militiamen to Beirut airport and flown to Larnaca, Cyprus.

He told reporters in Larnaca the hostages have been held in "small groups. Four, maybe five, groups" since they were taken off the hijacked jetliner June 17, three days after it was seized.

But on Tuesday night "we were all gathered in a compound in Beirut. I saw all the hostages last night. As far as I know, everyone's well."

The hostages were gathered together for the first time since June 17 for a visit by two international Red Cross officials, one a physician.

In Washington, the U.S. administration said Wednesday Mr. Berri's suggestion the hostages be transferred to a Western embassy in Beirut will not soften the U.S.

(Continued on page 3)

U.S. separates issue of kidnap victims from TWA crisis, page 2

Moscow deplores TWA hijack, but blames U.S. Mideast policy

MOSCOW (Agencies) — A Soviet Foreign Ministry official on Wednesday condemned the TWA hijacking and the holding of Americans as hostages in Lebanon, but he declined to say specifically what, if anything, the Soviet Union might be doing to gain their release.

The official also said that while the Soviet Union was concerned about the "human tragedy" involving the hostages, the United States must also realize that "terrorism is not created from nothing."

The statement was made by Vladimir Lomeiko, spokesman for the Foreign Ministry, at a briefing for reporters here on the 40th anniversary of the founding of the United Nations.

Lomeiko spoke about the hijacking in response to questions.

"The Soviet Union has repeatedly expressed its attitude toward the problem of hostages and such acts are classified by us as inadmissible," he said.

"Fully realizing the human tragedy related to such a situation, nevertheless I advise you (to be aware of) reasons for such a situation, because terrorism is not created from nothing," Lomeiko said.

He made a specific reference to the guns of the U.S. battleship New Jersey firing on Lebanese shores during the height of the Lebanon crisis following Israel's invasion, and the massacre of Palestinians in the refugee camps of Sabra and Shatila.

It has been reported that film of the battleship bombardments has been shown to the U.S. hostages now held in Beirut by the Shi'ite Muslim militia grouping Amal.

Lomeiko also said Israel and the United States have "evaded" trying to settle the Middle East problems peacefully, and that their example of using force only sparks reaction by force, such as the hijacking. He said the hijacking was not the will of "other countries" in the Middle East, presumably meaning Syria.

The Foreign Ministry spokesman sought to express Soviet sympathies for the United States because of the hostage crisis, but he said it was unfortunate that the U.S. government and some Americans and others do not show sympathies for other victims of

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(Continued on page 3)

U.S. panel approves 7 nominations

WASHINGTON (Agencies) — The Senate Foreign Relations Committee decided Tuesday to end stalling on several of President Ronald Reagan's key appointments after an appeal by Secretary of State George Shultz.

The committee recommended full Senate confirmation of seven appointments and scheduled a vote for Thursday on seven more, including Thomas Pickering, nominated as ambassador to Israel, and Richard Burt, to be ambassador to West Germany.

Richard Lugar, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, quoted Mr. Shultz as lamenting that the lack of a U.S. ambassador in Israel "at this particular time is of grave concern to the country."

Mr. Shultz apparently was referring to U.S. attempts to coordinate reaction with Israel to the hijacking in Beirut of a TWA airliner as well as to make efforts towards Middle East peace talks.

Samuel Lewis, the previous ambassador to Israel, retired last month. The Senate Foreign Relations Committee approved and passed on to the full Senate for confirmation six other nominations.

(Continued on page 3)

Bush presses for Dutch deployment of missiles

THE HAGUE (R) — U.S. Vice-President George Bush pressed The Netherlands Wednesday to maintain NATO unity over the deployment of U.S. cruise missiles, about which the Dutch are still undecided.

His emphasis on NATO marked a switch from the theme of "terrorism" which has dominated his seven-nation European tour.

Even as he talked to Dutch Prime Minister Ruud Lubbers, army experts in Brussels were defusing a bomb apparently planted by anti-NATO urban guerrillas a few hours before the vice-president arrived for talks with Belgian leaders.

In the meeting with Mr. Lubbers and other politicians, Mr. Bush emphasised the U.S. belief that a united stance by the Western alliance was vital to persuade the Soviet Union to limit the arms race, official sources said.

The Netherlands, faced with widespread public disquiet over cruise, has said it will only deploy the 48 medium-range nuclear missiles, its share of a NATO deployment in Western Europe, if the Soviet Union has sited more of its equivalent SS-20 missiles in November than it had last June.

But Dutch government politicians say it is clear Moscow has

increased its arsenal and believe The Netherlands will go ahead with the deployment unless conditions change dramatically.

Before arriving from Bonn Tuesday Mr. Bush, with the current Beirut hostage crisis and Sunday's possible bombing of an Indian aircraft in mind, had been concentrating on the subject of fighting "international terrorism."

He has now secured pledges from both The Netherlands and West Germany to help the United States to combat guerrilla hijackings and bombings but exactly how remains unclear.

In a speech Tuesday night, Mr. Lubbers declared: "It is essential that we take a firm stand against terrorism of every kind. This is a field in which there is no room for compromise."

Practical measures to fight "terrorism," the current superpower arms talks in Geneva and President Reagan's "Star Wars" space defence plan were key topics in about three hours of talks Wednesday, officials said.

Before his meeting with Mr. Lubbers and lunch with Queen Beatrix, Mr. Bush discussed cruise, "Star Wars" and the Geneva talks with parliamentary deputies from the ruling coalition.

(Continued on page 3)



GRADUATION CEREMONY: Public Security Department Director Lieutenant General Diah Youssef (second right) presents certificates and prizes to graduates of two training courses on command and English language during a ceremony held Wednesday at the Police Training Institute.

Joint delegation meets Craxi, Andreotti, due in Paris today

PARIS (Agencies) — French Prime Minister Laurent Fabius will meet with a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation on Thursday to discuss current moves for peace in the Middle East, the French government announced Wednesday.

The Jordanian News Agency, Petra, quoted a French External Affairs Ministry spokesman as saying that the delegation, which arrived in Italy Tuesday, will also meet Foreign Minister Roland Dumas.

The four-member delegation, comprising of Deputy Prime Minister Abdul Wahab Al Majali, Foreign Minister Taher Al Masri, Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Executive Committee member Jaid Ghusseini and Palestine National Council (PNC) Foreign Affairs Department Director Khaled Al Hassan, met Italian Prime Minister Bettino Craxi and Foreign Minister Giulio Andreotti late Wednesday to brief them on the Feb. 11 agreement between Jordan and the PLO and seek Italian as well as European

Community (EC) support for an international conference on the Middle East. Italy is the current chairman of the EC, which is expected to meet Friday in Milan (See page 7) to discuss a host of issues including the Middle East and Arab-Israeli conflict.

In a pre-departure statement to Petra in Amman on Tuesday, Mr. Majali said joint Jordan-PLO delegation will also visit Britain and West Germany and other European nations to explain the Feb. 11 agreement and secure support for the accord.

The delegations' visits are part of joint Jordanian-Palestinian efforts to secure international support for the Feb. 11 agreement and an international conference under the auspices of the U.N. with the participation of the five permanent members of the Security Council — the United States, the Soviet Union, China, Britain and France.

A joint delegation headed by PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat visited China last month and secured strong Chinese support for the

proposed conference. The U.S., maintaining its stand that it will not talk with any member of the PLO until the organisation recognises Israel, has refused to any delegation which includes PLO members. The Soviet Union received Jordanian and PLO officials separately in May.

His Majesty King Hussein held talks with British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher earlier this month. Mrs. Thatcher welcomed the revived moves for Middle East peace, but voiced British reservations over the proposed international conference.

The King had also exchanged messages with Mr. Craxi on the peace moves and it was after the receipt of a message from the King to Mr. Craxi that the Italian government announced earlier this month that the prime minister will receive the joint delegation.

U.S. representatives are expected to arrive in Amman early July for a meeting with a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation including non-members of the PLO.

Air India in-flight recorders elude search vessels

CORK, Ireland (Agencies) — British and Irish ships Wednesday combed the site where an Air India airliner crashed four days ago, collecting wreckage and probing the ocean bed for signs of the in-flight recorders vital to establishing what brought the plane down.

The British Royal Navy vessel HMS Challenger, equipped with sonar equipment, was carrying American, Canadian and Indian air accident investigators, backed up by two Irish navy vessels, the Irish marine rescue coordinating centre said.

Bye Gardline locater, a British merchant ship specialised in deep-sea exploration, was sailing to the site 200 kilometres southwest of Ireland and its managers expected it to arrive there Friday.

But experts were pessimistic about finding the recorders, which register the plane's movements and its cockpit conversations up to the point of the crash and could solve the question of whether a bomb brought down the Air India Boeing 747 with its 329 passengers and crew.

They are believed to be more than 1,600 metres under water and their electronic homing signal has not been traced.

"Nothing has ever been recovered from these depths before. It is a unique problem," said Gerry McCabe, the Irish representative on the investigation team.

(Continued on page 3)

Baghdad withdraws recognition of Libya

BAGHDAD (Agencies) — Iraq formally severed diplomatic relations with Libya Wednesday following last week's signing of a "strategic alliance" between Libya and Iran.

The Iraqi News Agency (INA) quoted a Foreign Ministry official as saying: "Iraq has decided to withdraw its diplomatic mission from Tripoli and has demanded that the diplomatic mission of the Libyan regime leave its territory."

The spokesman said Iraq was withdrawing its recognition of Libya as a member of the Arab League.

Baghdad froze relations with Tripoli shortly after the start of the Gulf war in September 1980, accusing Libya of aiding Iran.

While normal relations had not been restored, diplomats said Libya has had a representative in Baghdad for nearly a year.

Wednesday's move followed visits by Iranian Parliament Speaker Hashemi Rafsanjani to Syria and Libya.

A joint Libyan-Iranian communique released by IRNA upon Mr. Rafsanjani's return to Tehran Tuesday reaffirmed Libya's "staunch support" to Iran in its war with Iraq.

The joint communique, according to the Iraqi spokesman "confirms the alliance between the two aggressive regimes (of Libya and Iran) against Iraq."

"The alliance between the two aggressive regimes will not provide them with additional strength because they have been allied for a long time and in 1983 they signed a similar statement that also included the Syrian regime," the spokesman added.

The move comes a week after Libyan Foreign Minister Ali Abdul Salam Al Tureiki paid a 24-hour visit to Baghdad as part of a tour of Arab capitals for talks on Libyan proposals for a unified Arab state.

Al Thawra, newspaper of Iraq's

ruling Baath Party, Tuesday repeated Iraqi statements that Libya had supplied Iran with spare parts and weapons to enable it to continue the Gulf war.

Iraq and Syria had earlier severed diplomatic ties over Syria's support for Iran in the war.

Iraq reports naval raid

Earlier Wednesday, Iraq said its warplanes attacked a "large naval target" — a term it frequently uses to refer to an oil tanker — near Iran's main oil terminal at Kharg Island in the northern Gulf Wednesday.

A military spokesman said the attack took place 15 minutes after midnight (2015 GMT) and all the aircraft returned safely to base.

There was no immediate confirmation of any attack on shipping overnight from shipping sources elsewhere in the Gulf.

The spokesman said Iraq would continue to blockade Kharg Island and other Iranian ports as long as Tehran's rulers "continue the war against Iraq and their piracy in the Gulf... those rulers have no other way but the way of peace to avoid Iraq's destructive attacks."

In a clear reference to Iran's "strategic alliance" with Libya the spokesman added: "Their alliances with Zionist agents and 'Arabs-of-the-tongue' will not save them from these attacks."

The raid was the first Iraq has reported on shipping since June 12, when it said a "large naval target" was hit near Kharg in one of a wave of attacks which also included towns in Iran.

There have been no independently confirmed attacks on ships in the Gulf attributed to Iraq since May 1, when the 71,780-ton Turkish tanker Burak M was hit after loading crude at Kharg.

Two container ships have been hit in the western Gulf this month but shipping sources attributed those strikes to Iran.

Arafat meets Iraqi president

BAGHDAD (Agencies) — Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chairman Yasser Arafat and Iraqi President Saddam Hussein had talks Wednesday on the Palestinian issue and PLO-Iraqi relations, the Iraqi News Agency (INA) said.

The agency said they discussed "current threats against the Palestinian resistance movement and plans aimed at liquidating the Palestinians and their just cause."

It said President Hussein reiterated Iraq's full support for the PLO and its leadership.

The meeting was attended by Iraqi Foreign Minister Tariq Aziz, PLO Executive Committee Member Abdul Rahim Ahmad, Mr. Arafat's political adviser, Hani Al-Hassan, and the PLO's Baghdad office chief, Azzam Al Ahmad.

Mr. Arafat arrived Tuesday night from Amman after talks with King Hussein and other Jordanian leaders.

He also telephoned North Yemeni President Ali Abdullah Saleh and Saudi Arabia's foreign minister, Prince Saud Al Faisal, stressing the need for an emergency Arab summit to discuss the status of Palestinians in Lebanon, as proposed by Morocco's King Hassan.

Preparations are going ahead for the proposed summit conference in Morocco next month, the first in nearly three years, but who will attend and what it can achieve remains unclear.

The Arab League council are due to meet in Tunis on Saturday to decide whether to hold the extraordinary summit called by Morocco to discuss "the scope, sequence and implications of the Palestinian question."

A majority of the 21 Arab League members have agreed to attend the Casablanca summit, but official comments in Damascus suggest Syria, a key Middle East actor, might stay away or send only a low-level delegation.

Mr. Arafat requested the summit after Palestinian fighters in Beirut's refugee camps came under attack by Shi'ite Muslim Amal militiamen last month.

A Syrian-brokered ceasefire agreement last week was denounced by the PLO as a device by Syria to gain control of the camps. Damascus backs hardline Palestinian groups opposed to Mr. Arafat.

Lebanon has said it will not attend a summit that deals only with the problem of the Palestinian camps as this would amount to interference in its internal affairs.

President Amin Gemayel said Lebanon would attend only if all Arab questions, including Lebanese issues, were discussed.

Mr. Arafat was quoted Wednesday as saying Palestinian fighters in the Beirut camps would not hand over heavy weapons to Lebanese police, as called for by the Syrian-backed peace accord.

He was quoted by Al Bayan newspaper of Dubai as saying in an interview that the accord was aimed at ending the Palestinian armed presence in Lebanon.

"The decision by the masses in the camps, expressed through their popular committees, is not to surrender any arms, not to love of acquiring arms but to defend themselves against the forest of guns surrounding the camps," he was quoted as saying.

Nayef Hawatmeh, secretary-general of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine (DFLP) said Tuesday the proposed summit planned for next month should be held in Tunisia instead of Morocco.

At a news conference in Algiers, Mr. Hawatmeh said the proper place for the summit was Tunis because it is the headquarters of the Arab League, the Algerian news agency APS reported.

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Hijack crisis has no bearing on peace process, U.S. says

WASHINGTON (Agencies) — The American airline hostage crisis in Beirut has not affected U.S. involvement in efforts for peace in the Middle East, a State Department spokesman said Tuesday.

"The hostage situation has not put the peace process on the hold," spokesman Edward Djerejian told reporters at a briefing session at the State Department. "We are continuing our efforts to support movement toward a just and lasting peace in the Middle East."

"There is a motion in the peace process," he stressed. "King Hussein's initiative, the visits here by other Arab leaders, the visits to the region by Secretary of State George Shultz and Ambassador Richard Murphy and our discussions with the government of Israel have resulted in real progress."

He said that the United States is "working to maintain the momentum in this vital process leading to the goal of direct negotiations this year."

The spokesman was apparently referring to media speculation that a planned meeting between U.S. representatives and a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation could be jeopardized by the hijacking crisis in Beirut. The meeting, which is expected to be held in Amman early next month, is seen

as "preliminary dialogue" before broader peace talks involving Arab-Israeli negotiations under an international umbrella.

Djerejian said the United States welcomes the strong condemnation by the European Community (EC) of the hijacking Trans World Airlines (TWA) Flight 847 and the continued holding of 40 Americans — who were aboard the hijacked plane — as hostages in Beirut.

He said the Italian government announced Tuesday that the Italian ambassador in Beirut has carried out a demarche in the name of the 10 countries of the EC in regard to the American hostages still detained in Beirut.

In the demarche, made to Shite leader Nabih Berri, the 10 nations expressed for the hijacking of the airplane and detention of the hostages, defining as "unacceptable" the fact that life and liberty of the passengers from the plane have been made the objects of bargaining on the part of the hijackers. Djerejian reported. The EC nations asked that no harm be done to the hostages and

that they be released promptly.

The deputy spokesman added that in the demarche, the 10 governments also expressed corresponding consideration and wishes in the case of other persons of various nationalities who are being held in Lebanon.

"The United States welcomes this strong condemnation of this terrorist incident," Djerejian said. "We believe that this condemnation and the diplomatic efforts of the EC 10 countries are very helpful in obtaining the safe and rapid return of our citizens held hostage in Lebanon."

The deputy spokesman said that a letter from Israeli Prime Minister Shimon Peres to Mr. Shultz indicates "continued cooperation" between the U.S. and Israeli governments on dealing with the issue of "terrorism". Djerejian said that he could not go into the contents of a diplomatic exchange but stressed that there is no change in the U.S. position.

Djerejian said that the U.S. government deplores the June 22 bombing of a Shiite mosque in Houston, Texas.

"We understand that no one has claimed responsibility for the bombing," he said, and "we would particularly regret it if the bombing was in some way connected to the situation in Beirut."



INSPECTION TOUR — Minister of Agriculture Ahmad Dahqan (left) Wednesday made a visit to the animal health institute in Qwasmech and inspected work at its different divisions. The minister chaired a meeting at the institute during which he stressed the need for conducting field studies on means of developing animal production (Petra photo)

U.S. separates issue of kidnap victims from TWA crisis

WASHINGTON (AP) — Efforts to free seven American hostages kidnapped prior to the hijacking of TWA Flight 847 are being conducted separately from those to free the 40 hijacking victims, a spokesman for the administration of U.S. President Ronald Reagan said Tuesday.

White House spokesman Larry Speakes said efforts to free the seven would be "addressed in the same channels" as they were before the hijacking.

Asked if that meant the negotiations to free the seven were not in the same package as efforts to free the 40 from Flight 847, Speakes said, "that's right."

The seven are: William Buckley, 56, U.S. embassy political officer, kidnapped March 16, 1984, the Reverend Benjamin Weir, 60, a Presbyterian minister, May 8, 1984, Peter Kilburn, 60, American University of Beirut Librarian, Dec. 3, 1983, the Reverend Lawrence Jenco, 50, a Roman Catholic priest, Jan. 8, 1984, Terry Anderson, 37, chief Middle East correspondent for the Associated Press, March 16, 1984, David Jacobson, 54, director of the American University Hospital, May 28, 1985, and Thomas Sutherland, dean of American University's agricultural school, June 9, 1985.

Fabius says Algerian visit was constructive

ALGIERS (R) — French Prime Minister Laurent Fabius Tuesday ended a 24-hour visit to Algeria which he described as constructive.

The visit followed a period of strained relations between Paris and its former colony caused by racist incidents against North Africans in France. Algerian suspicions that Paris is leaning towards Morocco in the Maghreb (North Africa) and cuts in French purchases of Algerian crude oil. Mr. Fabius told reporters after

meeting President Chadli Benjedid: "The visit was constructive because it allowed us to review a whole series of problems and clear up some interpretations which... could have created difficulties."

On the Western Sahara, an issue which divides Algeria and Morocco, Mr. Fabius reaffirmed France's intention to be even-handed in its diplomacy. France was in favour of self-determination for the Saharan people, he said.

TEL AVIV (Agencies) — Finnish U.N. troops staged a mock attack on 11 members of the Israeli-backed South Lebanon Army (SLA) militia three weeks ago to help them to defect to the Shite Amal movement, U.N. sources said Wednesday.

The sources, who spoke to Reuters on condition they will not be identified, confirmed an account in the Jerusalem Post which the newspaper said was based on a U.N. internal inquiry.

The incident on June 7 touched off an international furor after the SLA took 21 Finnish peacekeeping soldiers hostage, saying their comrades had attacked the militiamen and turned them over

to Amal. The Finns were freed eight days later and the SLA said it was convinced the 11 men — all Shites — had defected.

According to the newspaper, the defectors of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) for help in leaving Israel's self-declared "security zone" in southern Lebanon and deserting to Amal.

Without consulting the UNIFIL command at Naqura, the Finnish commander, dispatched three armoured personnel carriers and about 30 soldiers to the village of Qantara, which was in the Finnish Zone operations about eight kilometres north of the Israeli border, the report said.

It said that in staging a mock battle the Finns fired in the air over the heads of the militiamen and the SLA men fired back over the heads of the Finns before surrendering their weapons to the peacekeepers.

The militiamen were then loaded in a U.N. truck and taken about two kilometres and let go. They were immediately picked up by civilian cars, presumably driven by members of the Amal militia, the report said.

The U.N. sources told Reuters the purpose of the mock attack was to prevent SLA retribution against the defectors' families in southern Lebanon.

"The motives were purely humanitarian," one source said. Television film showed the 11 SLA men looking glum as Amal fighters stood guard. The Post said the scene had been staged.

Israeli Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin strongly supported the initial SLA version of the incident, saying UNIFIL was to blame for allowing the militiamen to fall into Amal hands.

Israel emerged badly embarrassed from the elaborate deception scheme, the Post said, and was waiting to see if disciplinary action would be taken against Finnish officers.

Soviet official favours relations with Israel

CHAUTAUQUA, New York (AP) — A Soviet official said Tuesday "it would be good" for the Soviet Union to re-establish relations with Israel.

The apparently off-handed remark at a conference in Chautauqua was made by Pavel Podlesny, director and chief of department of the USA and Canada Studies Institute.

Other Soviet officials have made similar statements in recent years, even though the Soviet Union frequently criticizes Israel's policies and blames it for the problems in the Middle East.

The Kremlin cut diplomatic ties with Israel during the 1967 Arab-Israeli war.

Jeffrey Kemp, a former staff member of the National Security Council, elicited Mr. Podlesny's comment by saying: "The Soviets cannot play a role in the Middle East because they've broken relations with Israel and you can't play if you don't have relations with a key player."

"I'm not the foreign minister, but I think it would be good if we restored relations with Israel," Dr. Podlesny responded.

"I'd be the first to admit that there are sometimes contradictions in our policies. I'm delighted to hear Dr. Podlesny admit there are contradictions in theirs, too," said Mr. Kemp, an expert on the Middle East.

Dr. Podlesny said nothing further on the subject.

Israeli Prime Minister Shimon Peres said last February that his country might be willing to hold an international conference on the Middle East if the Soviet Union restores ties with Israel.

Wednesday's interchange came on the second day of a week-long conference of U.S.-Soviet relations at the Chautauqua institute, a lakeside resort in southern New York.

Earlier in the day, another Soviet official said his country might invite Americans to a conference on U.S.-Soviet relations next year at a resort on the Black Sea.

This week's conference has gone so well that thought should be given to having a similar one in the Soviet Union, said Andrei Parastayev, first secretary of the Soviet embassy in Washington.

Dr. Podlesny earlier told a Chautauqua audience that the United States has failed to take the steps necessary to thwart "terrorist acts" such as the hijacking of TWA Flight 847.

"I understand your emotional reaction to the hijacking. But in 1977 we reached a very good agreement with you on terrorism and the same day, Americans rejected it," he said.

Dr. Kemp, said the United States and the Soviet Union cannot agree on how to deal with "terrorism" in part because they disagree on its nature.

The Chautauqua conference continues through Friday and includes talks by diplomats and academicians as well as musical performances by both Soviet and American artists.

President Ronald Reagan's national security adviser, Robert McFarlane, is expected to deliver on Friday what is billed as an important foreign policy address. It is believed that the Soviet ambassador to Washington, Anatoly Dobrynin, will make a reply address to Mr. McFarlane's speech.

The conference sessions are open to public.

Kreisky, citing 'terrorist' presence in Israel cabinet, blasts stand against PLO

VIENNA (AP) — Former Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky has sharply criticised the United States and Israel for their refusal to talk with the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) and said the Israeli cabinet includes terrorists.

In a lecture in Vienna, Dr. Kreisky said PLO leader Yasser Arafat saw the "urgent need" for negotiations, but he admitted that Palestinian camp was divided.

According to excerpts carried by the Austria Press Agency, Dr. Kreisky said Israeli arguments "not to sit at a table with terrorists" were dishonest because, he said, "there are also terrorists

within the Israeli government."

He mentioned Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir, who, he said, had taken part in the terrorist actions against British officers but was now being received even by British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher.

The United Nations decided in 1947 to divide the British mandate of Palestine into Jewish and Arab states. But the decision, which included the internationalisation of Jerusalem, was never carried out because Jews occupied the city immediately after British forces left.

Asked for a reaction, Foreign Ministry spokesman Omar Koler

said, "we do not comment on remarks made by the former chancellor."

Throughout his 13 years as chancellor, Dr. Kreisky has been a sharp critic of Israeli leaders, in particular of former Premier Menachem Begin.

He called for recognition of the PLO already in the mid-1970s and was the first Western statesman to receive Mr. Arafat and later Libyan leader Muammar Qadhafi.

His frequent anti-Israel statements made him a chief target of Israeli newspaper criticism, which he always rejected, pointing to Austria as a transit country for Soviet Jews bound for Israel.

TV & RADIO

JORDAN TELEVISION	23:45	Evening Show Cont.
Tel. 773111-19	23:57	News Headlines
	24:00	Close down
MAIN CHANNEL	BBC WORLD SERVICE	639, 720, 1413 KHz
17:00	07:00	Newsdesk 07:30 Wimbledon
17:30	07:45	Financial News 07:55 Ref.
18:00	08:00	World News 08:09 24
18:30	08:15	News Summary 08:30 Pop
19:00	08:30	Choice 08:45 The World Today
19:30	08:45	Newsdesk 09:00 Nature Notebook
20:00	09:00	The World Today 10:00 World
20:30	09:15	News Summary 10:30
21:00	09:30	World News 10:45 News Summary
21:30	09:45	11:15 International Soccer Special 11:30
22:00	10:00	John Peel 12:00 World News 12:09
22:30	10:15	British Press Review 12:15 The World
23:00	10:30	Today 12:30 Financial News 12:40
23:30	10:45	Look Ahead 12:45 Wimbledon Report 13:00
	11:00	News Summary: Strictly Instrumental
	11:30	13:30 Two Cheers for May 14:00 World
	12:00	News 14:09 News about Britain 14:15
	12:30	Cricketer Commentary 14:30 Assignment
	13:00	15:00 World News 15:15 Top Twenty
	13:30	15:45 Sports Round-up 16:00 World
	14:00	News 16:09 24 Hours: News Summary
	14:30	16:30 Newsday UK 16:40 A Land of
	15:00	Songs 17:00 News Summary: Outlook
	15:30	17:45 Cricket Report 18:00 Radio New
	16:00	18:15 The Pleasure's Yours 18:30
	16:30	Racing at Cheltenham 19:00 World
	17:00	20:00 World News 20:09 A Letter from
	17:30	Northern Ireland 20:40 Meridian 20:45
	18:00	Sports Round-up 21:00 Newsdesk 21:30
	18:30	World News 21:40 News Summary: Out-
	19:00	look 22:45 Stock Market Report 22:45
	19:30	Report on Religion 23:00 World News
	20:00	23:09 24 Hours: News Summary 23:30
	20:30	Business Matters 24:00 News Summary:
	21:00	Wimbledon Report 08:15 in the Me-
	21:30	diante 09:15 A Jolly Good Show 01:00
	22:00	World News 01:09 The World Today
	22:30	17:00 of AM & 99 MHz, FM
	23:00	Light Music
	23:30	News Summary
	24:00	Old Favourites
	24:30	25 Years of Rock
	25:00	News Summary
	25:30	Special Feature
	26:00	From the Holy Koran
	26:30	Newsdesk
	27:00	Date with a Star
	27:30	Evening Show
	28:00	Evening Show Cont.
	28:30	News Summary
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	100:00	Evening Show
	100:30	News Summary

WHAT'S GOING ON

TODAY'S EVENTS

CIRCUS

- * Hungarian circus at Hussein Youth City. 2 performances a day.
- * Italian circus. Between 6th and 7th Circle near Jordan Electricity Authority.

VIDEO

- * A video of music at 4:00 p.m. at the French Cultural Centre.

CINEMA

- * "La vieille fille" at 7:45 p.m. at the French Cultural Centre.

FILM

- * "The Shooters" at 5:00 p.m. at the American Centre.

CULTURAL CENTRES

- Royal Cultural Centre Tel. 661026/7
- American Centre 644371
- American Centre Library 641520
- British Centre 656147-3
- French Cultural Centre 637009
- Greek Institute 641993
- Soviet Cultural Centre 642403
- Spanish Cultural Centre 624049
- Turkish Cultural Centre 639777
- Haye Arts Centre 665195
- Hussein Youth City 667181
- Y.W.C.A. 641793
- Y.W.C.A. 646221
- Umm Al-Qura Centre 635111
- University of Jordan Library 643553

MUSEUMS

- Folklore Museum: Jewellery and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 651760.
- Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabal Al Qal'a (Closed H.H.). Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 10:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.). Closed Tuesdays.
- Jordan National Gallery: Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics, and stu-

tures by contemporary Islamic artists from most of the Muslim countries and a collection of paintings by 19th Century orientalist artists. Madaba, Jabal Luwbeidh. Opening hours: 10:00 a.m. - 1:30 p.m. and 3:30 p.m. - 6:00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 631028.

Mariyeh Museum (Military Museum): Collection of military arms and documents from the Arab Revolt of 1916. Sports City, Amman. Opening hours: 9 a.m. - 4 p.m. Closed Saturdays. Tel. 664240.

SERVICE CLUBS

- Lions Amman Club. Meetings every first and third Wednesday at the Holiday Inn. 1:30 p.m.
- Lions Philadelphia Club. Meetings every second and fourth Wednesday at the Amman Hotel. 7:30 p.m.
- Philadelphia Rotary Club. Meetings every Wednesday at the Holiday Inn. 1:30 p.m.
- Rotary Club. Meetings every Tuesday at the Intercontinental Hotel. 2:00 p.m.
- Royal Automobile Club. Jabal Amman. Eighth Circle. Tel. 815261. 815410

CHURCHES

- St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic). Jabal Amman. Tel. 624590.
- Church of the Annunciation (Roman Catholic). Jabal Luwbeidh. 637440.
- De la Saile Church (Roman Catholic). Jabal Hussein. 651757.
- Church of the Apostles (Greek Orthodox). Abdali. 623541.
- Anglican Church (Church of the Redeemer). Jabal Amman. 623383.
- American Catholic Church Ashrafieh. 771331.
- Armenian Orthodox Church Ashrafieh. 775261.
- St. Ephraim Church (Syrian Orthodox). Ashrafieh. 771751.
- American International Church (Interdenominational): meets at Southern Baptist School in Sheikani, 816534, 817354.
- Evangelical Lutheran Church. Jabal Amman. 6th Circle. (Rev. N. Smir). Tel. 811295

PRAYER TIMES

- 03:58 Fajr
- 05:32 Dhuha (Surprise) Dhuha
- 12:39 Duhr
- 16:19 'Asr
- 19:47 Maghrib
- 21:30 'Isha

- 08:30 Morning Show
- 10:00 News Summary
- 10:30 Morning Show Cont.
- 11:00 News Summary
- 11:30 Listeners' Choice
- 12:00 News Summary
- 12:30 Choice
- 13:00 News Summary
- 13:30 Pop Session
- 14:00 News Bulletin
- 14:30 Jordan Weekly
- 15:00 Music
- 15:30 Concert Hour
- 16:00 News Summary
- 16:30 Instrumentals
- 17:00 Old Favourites
- 17:30 Country Music
- 18:00 News Summary
- 18:30 Top Twenty
- 19:00 News Summary
- 19:30 Date with a Star
- 20:00 Animal Vegetable Mineral
- 20:30 Talking Points
- 21:00 News Summary

- 21:30 News Summary
- 22:00 The 19th Century A.D.
- 22:30 Once Upon a Cup of Tea
- 23:00 News Summary
- 23:05 Jazz Hour
- 23:57 News Headlines
- 24:00 Close Down

BBC WORLD SERVICE

- 06:10 News, 7:00, 14:13, 14:52
- 17:10 Wednesday 17:13
- 17:15 Report 07:55 Financial News 07:55 Reflections 08:00 World News 08:29 24 Hours: News Summary 08:30 Tomorrow's Headlines 08:30 The World Today 09:00 09:05 Sports Bulletin 09:10 1985 1986 World News 10:00 24 Hours: News Summary 10:30 In the Meantime 10:40 Book Choice 10:45 Merchant Navy Programme 11:00 World News 11:05 British Press Review 11:15 Morris England's Music 11:30

NEWS IN BRIEF

King orders blanket shipment for refugees

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein has ordered that 10,000 blankets be sent to inhabitants of Palestinian refugee camps in Beirut who were forced to abandon their homes as a result of attacks on these camps. Upon the directives of the King, the government has prepared the blankets which will be shipped immediately to Lebanon via the International Red Cross.

ACC to grant JD 2m for farm projects

AMMAN (Petra) — The Agricultural Credit Corporation (ACC) board of directors has decided to grant loans amounting to JD 2,073,750 to farmers, of which JD 212,000 will be used to finance four olive oil mills. The board also agreed to grant short-term credits to the Jordanian company for the marketing of agricultural products to enable the organisation to expand its marketing activities. The ACC board of directors also decided to continue suspending loans for setting up greenhouses in the Jordan Valley and highland regions.

Ministry discusses foreign workers

AMMAN (Petra) — The Ministry of Labour and Social Development has agreed to admit 51 foreign labourers to Jordan out of 851 requests submitted to the ministry, in order to give job opportunities to Jordanian workers. The 51 applications were approved during a meeting of the ministry's employment committee held Wednesday under the chairmanship of the ministry's under secretary, Dr. Saleh Al Khasasneh.

Hmoud requests loan for school projects

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Municipal and Rural Affairs and the Environment Marwan Al Hmoud Wednesday requested the board of directors of the Cities and Villages Development Bank (CVDB) to lend a number of municipalities JD 109,000 for school construction projects. If approved, the loan would be divided among the municipalities as follows: JD 75,000 for the Abu Alanda Municipality to build a third floor for the boys secondary school; JD 16,000 for the Municipality of Yebila to build a new wing for the village school, and JD 18,000 for the Municipality of Deir Alla to construct six more classrooms for its coeducational primary school.

Private cars allowed to transport pilgrims

AMMAN (Petra) — Small private cars, public cars and pick-ups will be allowed to transport pilgrims to the holy places in Saudi Arabia provided that driver is the owner of the car and that the passengers are first or second degree blood relatives, according to the assistant under-secretary at the Ministry of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs, Mashhour Hassan.

Opinions differ over need to relocate Finance Ministry premises

By Sa'ad G. Hattar
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — Ministry of Finance Under Secretary Abdul Majeed Qasem said Wednesday that the ministry is still intent on moving its departments to new premises which are due to be rented soon.

In an interview with the Jordan Times, Mr. Qasem pointed out that various subcommittees had been formed to follow up on the proposed move to transfer the ministry's scattered departments to a new location. The new nine-storey building which will house the ministry and its departments is expected to save financial and physical efforts for both the public and the ministry's personnel, Mr. Qasem emphasised, adding that the building is being vacated and prepared to accommodate the ministry.

Audit Bureau President Hisham Al Dabbas had earlier asked the ministry to reconsider its intention to relocate its premises due to the "critical financial situation of the country and in line with the rationalisation of expenditure."

Dr. Dabbas, in a memo he sent to Prime Minister Zaid Rifai and Minister of Finance Hanna Odeh, pointed out that the Audit Bureau, after a thorough study of the matter, deems the proposed move of the ministry as an "unnecessary step for the time being."

The present rent for the ministry's departments does not exceed JD 50,000 per annum while the rent for the new premises is expected to be in the region of JD 175,000.

The treasury is therefore bound to carry an extra expenditure of JD 125,000 which, according to Dr. Dabbas, "is unjustifiable."



MEDICAL CONGRESS: Prominent Jordanian and Arab doctors Wednesday prepare for a pan-Arab congress anesthesia and intensive care to be held in Amman on Oct. 22 (Petra photo)

Security staff find 2 bodies in deserted house

By a Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — The Public Security Department Wednesday reported that security staff have discovered two bodies which have been identified as Abdullah Mahmoud Sa'id and Ibrahim Hussein Abdul Jabbar. A source at the department

said that the corpses of the two men are being kept at the morgue of the University of Jordan Hospital for autopsies. The source also requested families of the deceased to call the district police or the hospital.

Speaking about the discovery of the two bodies, the source told the

Jordan Times that the corpse of Abdullah Mahmoud Sa'id was found in a deserted house opposite the Sultan Hotel in downtown Amman. The source did not disclose the age or profession of the deceased man. The source did not disclose where Mr. Jabbar's body was found or any other details of the case.

Specialists prepare for pan-Arab congress on anesthesia, intensive care

By Rana Sabbagh
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — More than 600 Arab and foreign anesthetists and anesthesiologists representing 42 countries will gather in Amman to attend a three-day pan-Arab congress on "Anesthesia and Intensive Care in the Arab World", scheduled to open on Oct. 22 under the patronage of His Majesty King Hussein.

The congress will discuss more

than 130 studies and researches submitted by the participating doctors on means to upgrade anesthesia and intensive care as well as debating the problem of brain death and the possibility of brain patients contributing a needed organ of their body to another patient.

Major-General Hilmi Hijazi, director of the anesthesia department at the Jordanian Armed Forces hospitals and president of the congress, said: "Prominent Jordanian anesthetists have initiated the idea of convening such a high calibre congress, which is to be held for the first time in the Arab World."

Addressing reporters at a press conference held at the Regency Palace Hotel Wednesday, Dr. Hijazi said that the endeavours of these anesthetists was endorsed by the Jordan Medical Council in order to ensure a brighter future for this profession.

Another speaker, Dr. Mohammad Shaker, a professor at the Ein-Shams University in Egypt and member of the congress' scientific committee, said that the

importance of anesthetists stems from the fact that these specialists supervise patients before, during and after operations. In reply to a question on how such a congress could upgrade anesthetists and their profession in the Arab World, Dr. Shaker replied: "Discussions on new medical drugs used in this field, plus modernising anesthetic methods and medical equipment would enrich the doctors' knowledge, especially since a number of professional researches are to be discussed during the coming meeting."

According to Dr. Hijazi, who is also a member of the congress' scientific committee, Jordan was chosen as a place for convening the first pan-Arab congress due to its medical facilities, centres and hospitals, which are considered to be the best in the Arab World.

The committee has suggested that the following subjects be discussed at the congress: Anesthesia in brain and heart surgery, anesthesia for children and first degree burns as well as the latest methods used in intensive care treatment, Dr. Hijazi said.

Invitations to participants have been extended through medical magazines, medical leagues and associations as well as personal invitations which were sent by the congress' executive committee.

Organ transplants

He voiced hope that the congress and its recommendations would be able to convince Jordanian religious leaders and legislators to issue a law concerning the donation of body organs following brain death. Giving examples of Arab countries which have introduced such legislation, Dr. Hijazi cited Saudi Arabia and Kuwait which both recently approved organ donations and transplants. "So far, obstacles which have been impeding Jordanians from accepting donations of body organs can be traced back to a lack of scientific awareness governing this issue, as well as to religious and social beliefs," Dr. Hijazi added.

said "a lot of issues still need to be tackled."

Mr. Zo'rob told the Jordan Times that the procedure to determine the amount of compensation is underway and that no exact figure has been fixed.

The 727 plane was destroyed at Beirut international airport after the hijackers released the passengers and crew.

A number of Shi'ite Muslim militants hijacked the plane at Beirut international airport on June 11. The plane was flown to Cyprus and Sicily when Tunisia rejected the hijackers' demand to land in Tunis. The hijackers later escaped and disappeared whilst the aircraft was on the tarmac at Beirut.

Amal releases hostage

(Continued from page 1)

demand for the immediate release of all the hostages.

White House spokesman Larry Speakes also welcomed the release of Mr. Palmer, but said that neither development would affect the American stance.

Speakes refused to comment when asked whether the United States would oppose the movement of the hostages to a Western embassy in Beirut.

"Our position is that all of the hostages should be released immediately without preconditions," Speakes said. "Of Mr. Palmer, Speakes said, 'we're glad to have that release... we're pleased.'"

The spokesman said the United States has been "in close touch" with the government of Syria and that President Hafez Al Assad "has expressed a desire to be helpful. He is in a position to be helpful." Speakes refused to go into detail about any Syrian role in gaining the hostages' release.

Mr. Berri said his proposals were his response to threats from the White House Tuesday that President Reagan was considering blockading Lebanon and closing Beirut airport if the hostages were

not released within a few days. "This is my answer to this threat because I want to be a human being first," Mr. Berri said.

He repeated his earlier demand that U.S. warships in the Eastern Mediterranean stay away from Lebanese waters.

He said the internationally-recognised limit was 12 miles, not three as said by the White House this week in reference to U.S. ships in the area.

He also demanded that when the hostage crisis is resolved he wants "a promise from the United States after the release that there will be no aggression or attack on Lebanese territory from them or the Israelis."

The White House said Tuesday that President Reagan was prepared to apply pressure including a possible blockade of Lebanon if diplomacy did not win release of the hostages in the next few days.

"He is prepared to take whatever actions are necessary to bring an end to the use of international terrorism as a means of testing the United States and its allies," Speakes said Tuesday.

He said the new responses "do not necessarily have to be military action — but certainly we do not rule anything out."

Moscow deplores TWA hijack

(Continued from page 1)

violence. Asked specifically about what the Soviet Union might be doing to end the crisis, Lomeiko said: "The Soviet Union never supported such actions and we advocate the solution of all problems through political negotiations and settlement."

Panel approves nominations

(Continued from page 1)

Kenneth Whitehead (deputy secretary of state), Elliott Abrams (assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs), Lannon Walker (ambassador to Senegal), John Ferch (Honduras), David Newton (Iraq), Thomas Nassif (Morocco), and Marvin Stone to be deputy director of United States Information Agency.

The key senator to block the appointments of new ambassadors to Israel and West Germany and other key foreign-policy posts was Jesse Helms.

Sen. Helms held up for further questioning the ambassadorial nominations of Edwin Corr (El Salvador) and Craig Johnston (Algeria). The Republican senator from North Carolina reportedly has put a hold on more than 20 of the administration's nominees for ambassadorial and State Department positions. Mr. Helms, and eight of his conservative colleagues in the Senate, according to Senate aides, are concerned that too many conservatives are being replaced by career diplomats in recent appointments.

The nomination of Nicholas Ruwe to be ambassador to Iceland fell into what Mr. Lugar described as a parliamentary "limbo" when the number of senators voting "present" on his nomination outnumbered the "yes" votes six to five. No one voted against the nomination. According to committee rules, however, approval requires that a majority of those present vote "yes."

Vessels search for recorders

(Continued from page 1)

In New Delhi, undertakers began gathering details Wednesday to identify bodies recovered from the crash.

Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi was in contact with world leaders over the possibility that extremists blew up the plane, officials said.

They said Prime Ministers Margaret Thatcher of Britain, Brian Mulroney of Canada and Garret Fitzgerald of Ireland had all spoken to Mr. Gandhi since the airliner went down last Sunday.

Three extremist groups, including two Sikh organisations, are reported to have claimed responsibility for blasting the plane out of the sky.

Aviation experts have said an explosion, possibly a bomb, might have caused the plane to disintegrate in the air.

Harchand Singh Longowal, moderate leader of the main Sikh political party in India, the Akali Dal, was quoted by newspapers Wednesday as condemning any sabotage attack.

The Hindustan Times newspaper quoted Mr. Longowal as saying at a meeting near Delhi Tuesday that if anyone had blown up the airliner they should never be forgiven.

Newspapers also published a statement by the All India Sikhs Student Federation (AISSF) denying responsibility for any bomb blast on the plane.

A group called the Sikh Student Federation was one of the organisations reported to have claimed blowing up the plane.

The head of the British undertaking firm J.S. Kenyon, which specialises in identifying disaster victims, began collecting information in Delhi from relatives of 131 bodies recovered from the

sea. Managing Director John Sheldon told Reuters that personal, visual identification by relatives would be virtually impossible.

He said the bodies were badly mutilated and a visit to Ireland by relatives would serve little purpose. Mass cremation in Ireland and repatriation of identified bodies was being considered, he said.

Indian and Irish officials have discouraged relatives from visiting Ireland until examination of the bodies has been completed.

But an Air India spokesman told Reuters in Bombay the airline would fly relatives free to London. It would also pay for and help relatives find seats to Cork when they arrived in London.

The spokesman said he expected Irish authorities to complete procedures early next week to hand over the remains of identified victims to relatives.

In Tokyo, an investigator from the Royal Canadian Mounted Police arrived Wednesday to look for possible links between the crash and a blast at Tokyo's Narita airport. Two cargo handlers were killed and four injured when a container of baggage exploded last Sunday.

The immediate focus of the inquiry was whether a bomb in the luggage had been planted by Sikh extremists in bags unloaded from a Canadian Pacific Boeing from Vancouver.

Canadian police are hunting two Sikhs, identified by a Canadian newspaper as Ammand Singh and Lal Singh, as part of an international investigation led by India into the crash (See page 8).

Air India said in Tokyo two Sikhs with similar names had booked on the Canadian flight and had planned to transfer to a Bombay-bound Air India flight.

BUDAPEST STATE

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In aid of the National Association for the Mentally Handicapped

Daily at 5:30 p.m. and 9:00 p.m.

Morning performances Sunday & Friday at 11:00 a.m.

Tickets available at the entrance from JD 1 to JD 5.

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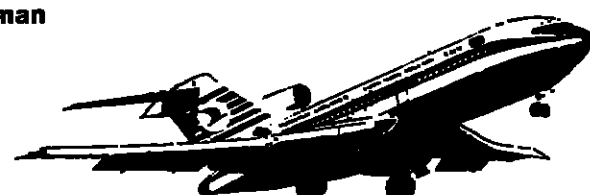
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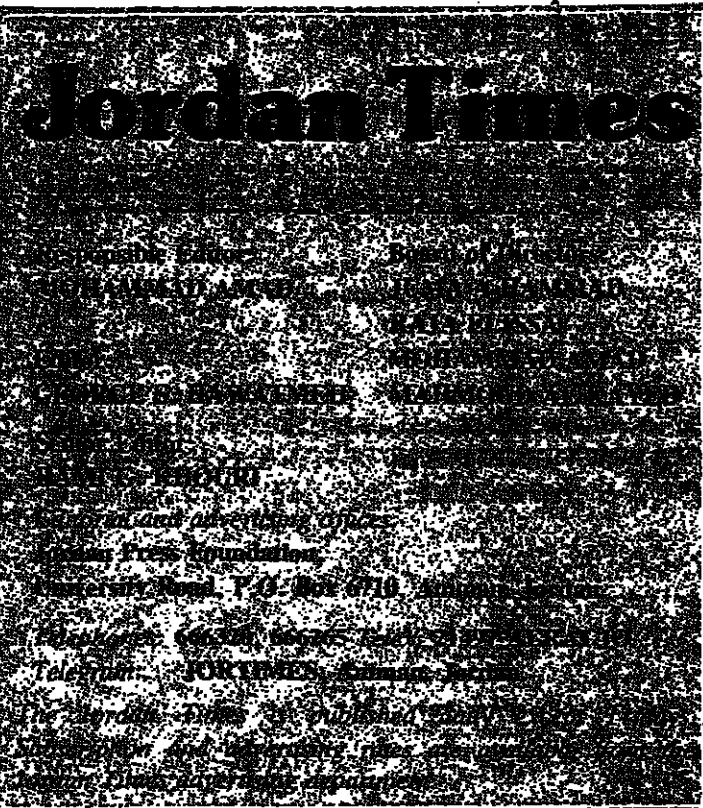


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Not a black and white picture

THE SOVIET official who stated in a New York seminar two days ago that it was a good thing for Moscow to restore its diplomatic relations with Israel was merely expressing his own personal opinion on the matter, we are told. But even though this might well be the case, we doubt that this official's opinion is not shared by others in the Soviet Union and elsewhere in the Eastern bloc. Regardless of how many people agree with him, it is plain to us that the question of Soviet-Israeli relations can never be seen in a black and white picture only. The truth of the matter, we think, lies in that Moscow cannot decide on its ties with Israel without doing some complicated and difficult calculations. Evidently, there are both advantages and disadvantages to any move the Soviets might make towards the Jewish state. For them, the advantages of having an ambassador in Israel may outweigh the disadvantages in some important respects — political, psychological and otherwise. But the steps leading to and the circumstances surrounding the restoration of ties between the two countries; if it comes, are of greater significance and pertinence to the course of events in the Middle East. The Soviet Union might gain in silencing American and Israeli objections to its active participation in the Middle East peace process if it returns its ambassador to Tel Aviv after the start of a meaningful dialogue to solve the Palestinian problem. But Moscow would never accept American and Israeli preconditions to be involved in settling the problems of this area. For one thing, the Soviets might argue, the U.S. and Israel did twice accept the participation of the Soviet Union in international peace conferences and efforts when in fact Moscow had changed nothing in its total and material opposition to Israeli aggression and occupation of Arab territories over the past 10 years.

So, and on the strength of this argument alone, the Soviets should not be expected to take the first step towards Israel, even though, in the words of Pavel Podlesny, the step might be good for Moscow. Still with yesterday's public condemnation by the Soviet Union of the TWA hijackers, and any other positive efforts that the Soviets could make to free the hostages, there might be a new opening whereby the two superpowers are willing to cooperate more closely in the Middle East. Alas, the history of this cooperation has always been slow to materialise and quick to disappear in thin air. But it may be different this time — at least in that the situation in the area is fast slipping out of hand, even that of the superpowers.

ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: Rallying European support

A JORDANIAN-PALESTINIAN delegation Tuesday embarked on a tour of several European countries to explain the Amman Feb. 11 agreement, which aims at settling the Middle East issue and reestablishing peace in the region. The joint move is designed to explain to world powers the truth about the situation and the need for international efforts to find a lasting peaceful settlement.

The delegation will be visiting Rome and Paris in the second stage of its mission abroad to enlist international support for peace in implementation of U.N. Security Council resolutions. The visit coincides with the 40th anniversary of the signing of the United Nations charter to establish the world organisation. This is a good occasion to urge European leaders to help us in our efforts to keep peace in accordance with the U.N. charter and to help us implement U.N. resolutions in a region which has suffered for so long from tragedies and injustices.

We sincerely hope that European leaders will appreciate the joint Jordanian-Palestinian endeavours for peace and will help us achieve this end.

Al Dustour: Hijackers should free hostages

THIRTEEN DAYS have passed since the hijacking of the American TWA airliner, and no solution seems close. This situation has prompted the American administration to contemplate taking military action or imposing sanctions or some kind of blockade on Lebanon in a bid to put pressure on the hijackers and force them to release the hostages.

The American show of force off the Lebanese coast strengthens this possibility and the threats implied by U.S. Defence Secretary Casper Weinberger forecast a very serious consideration of using force in order to end the ordeal of the hostages in Beirut. The United States does not want to see the tragedy of the American embassy in Tehran repeated in Beirut, and therefore it might move quickly to end this situation.

The Shi'ite group which hijacked the plane has already lost all sympathy in the Arab World because of their atrocities and their crimes against the Palestinian refugees in Beirut. The hijackers are now isolated and should therefore quickly free the hostages and so avert another tragedy for Lebanon.

Sawt Al Shaab: Part of a plot

THE DEVELOPMENTS in Lebanon, the war against the refugee camps and the continuing factional fighting in various regions of the country are all linked together. They are meant to pave the way for partitioning Lebanon after liquidating elements that pose real danger to Israel.

The whole conspiracy started with the invasion of Lebanon and then the task was shifted to the Shi'ites to carry out the rest. They have imposed a siege on the camps in Beirut and started shelling the innocent civilians with the hope of eliminating any power that might stand up to the Israelis or oppose the partitioning scheme. The next step is attacking the refugee camps around Sidon in the South.

The Shi'ites have already started besieging these camps and making it difficult for the Palestinians to live there. This plan is being implemented within a whole conspiracy scheme for liquidating the Palestinian presence in Lebanon before the Palestinian question comes up for discussion at the coming Arab summit in July.

This campaign against the Palestinians is meant to put the Arab leaders face to face with a de facto situation and so thwart any attempt to help the Palestinians regain their homeland and rights. At the same time, certain Arab forces which oppose the convening of a summit are trying to place obstacles in the path of Arab meetings.

VIEW FROM AMERICA

What is taking place is a revolution, Mr. President

By Franz Schurmann

SAN FRANCISCO — The hijacking of the American plane has put the U.S. government in an extremely embarrassing situation. Washington would have preferred that its Middle East diplomacy remain secret, that diplomats go rushing about in the darkened corridors of power without the light of media attention. Congress still is ready to support Israel on just about anything it does. The public mood is negative on the Middle East. And there is no domestic political gain for Middle East foreign policy — only trouble. Jimmy Carter found that out.

But there is a deeper reason for Washington's fear of publicity in its Middle Eastern actions, deeper than fear of appearing to pressure or offend Israel. And that reason is its unwillingness to recognise that a revolution is sweeping the entire Arab World. It is not just

a revolution of terrorists or Mujahidin or radicalism or religious fundamentalism. It is the awakening of a great people after centuries of stagnation. What we see now is the rising of Arab and Islamic civilisation. That rising is the real revolution, and not some seizing of power here or there.

A revolution is like a mighty river. At first a river is nothing but several mountain streams. Who can really say what the true source of the river is? But then it gets bigger and bigger, and finally becomes a vast and broad stream. Sometimes it flows calmly but always strongly. Sometimes it becomes a wild torrent sweeping everything in its way aside. But it flows on and on until it reaches its goal, the great ocean.

The Arab World has three great streams: the Nile, the Tigris, the Euphrates. Two others of Asia's great rivers

empty into oceans in Muslim countries: the Indus and the Ganges.

Washington has never yet learned how to deal with revolutions that are the risings of entire peoples. It prefers to deal with elites: diplomats in fine clothes who, with legs crossed, can negotiate about world affairs, or generals in resplendent uniforms who can command vast armies. It did not know how to deal with the rising of the Russian people in 1917. It did not know how to deal with the rising of the Chinese people after World War II. It did not have to deal with the rise of India because India was still remote from American concerns. And now it does not know how to deal with the rise of the Arab and Muslim peoples. This revolution comes at the end of the 20th. Christian century, and may turn out to be the greatest.

That revolution seeks a turn ... and a return ... to a dignity and greatness that Arabs and Muslims once had a thousand years ago.

What do these historical generalisations have to do with a plane hijacking? They have to do with Washington's pathetic view that the "terrorists" are just a small handful of people, that most people just want to go back and make money in the suq, and that gentlemen with whom Washington can deal sensibly about the future will come forth, and that these gentlemen will understand Washington's dilemma of being stuck with Israel.

The Russian, the Chinese, the Indian revolutions all demanded recognition for what they are: the rising of people from centuries of stagnation. It is not enough that civilisation be recognised only for West Europeans and those honorary

Europeans, the Japanese. All three wanted respect from Washington. All three, after a long time, have obtained it by virtue of their own strength. But Washington still refuses to accord such respect, such dignity to the Arab and Islamic World.

Fourteen years ago, Richard Nixon announced he was going to Peking, the capital of what we Americans still called "Red China." He went in February, 1972. By that act alone, he did what one thousand nuclear bombs could not do for the U.S.: He gave the Chinese revolution the recognition of respect and, as a result, transformed the political situation in all of East Asia.

Many Americans were glad that he did what he did. Others hated him for it. That hatred contributed to his overthrow some time later. Mr. Nixon was ousted but the U.S. gained

enormously from what he did.

The time is fast coming when the U.S. must decide whether, finally, it will grant the Arab and Muslim World the respect they deserve. The choice is either stick with a small Western enclave in the form of Israel or recognise the revolution that is sweeping a great part of the world. The revolution, is like a swollen river. Arab fights Arab. Muslim fights Muslim. Many die, suffer, are cruelly wounded. Mao Tseung once said revolution is no "tea party." Nor is a river like a charming stream flowing peacefully through beautiful countryside.

The hijacking of the plane has forced Washington closer to the point where it must openly decide to recognise that a great awakening of people is occurring in the Middle East or decide that, regardless of cost to it, it will oppose it.

Will there be a revival for the U.S. nuclear freeze campaign?

By Sue Baker
Reuter

WASHINGTON — America's nuclear freeze movement, seemingly sapped by public apathy, is marshalling its forces for a comeback.

"The fact that we are temporarily out of the news is neither surprising nor particularly problematic," said Jane Gruenebaum of the Nuclear Weapons Freeze Campaign, one of four freeze groups asked by Reuters to outline their plans in the light of renewed U.S.-Soviet arms control efforts.

"We are really engaged in a long-term struggle to halt and reverse the nuclear arms race and our battles are going to be in and out of the headlines for a long time to come."

Undaunted and unconvinced by President Reagan's moves on nuclear issues, including a pledge to honour the Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty (SALT-2) if Moscow does, freeze groups say lack of progress in arms control talks and fear of the "Star Wars" missile defence plan could rejuvenate their campaigns.

They are planning renewed efforts ranging from drives to elect sympathetic politicians to Congress in the 1986 elections to the launching of a new campaign against nuclear testing to coincide with the 40th anniversary of Hiroshima on Aug. 6.

Some conservative analysts agree the freeze crusade may be only dormant, not dead.

Patrick McGuigan, an expert in grass-roots political movements, writes in his forthcoming book "The Politics of Direct Democracy" that the freeze has faded, but adds:

"A failure of arms reduction talks or of the administration's Strategic Defence Initiative (SDI) ... could spark the reemergence of the freeze as a serious ballot issue."

The U.S. freeze movement, which grew out of a mounting public feeling in the early 1980s that Mr. Reagan was not serious about arms control, reached its peak in 1982 when a million people rallied for the cause in New York City.

Non-binding proposals for a lid on U.S. and Soviet nuclear arsenals appeared on the ballot in 10 states and the district of Columbia in that year's elections and were approved everywhere except in the very conservative state of Arizona.

More than 16 million Americans voted on the issue and 57 per cent favoured it in what Mr. McGuigan described as the closest thing America has had to a national referendum.

By the 1984 presidential vote, however, Mr. Reagan — who scorns the freeze as a naive giveaway of U.S. interests — had defused the issue by agreeing to resume talks with Moscow.

With economic prosperity and renewed national confidence the overwhelming election issues, a

freeze proposal appeared on only one ballot — South Dakota — and lost.

"In the public's eye we're just not as visible as we were a few years ago," says Chip Reynolds of the freeze voter group.

"The sentiment to halt the nuclear arms race is still strong, but people are just not interested in turning out to a large public event. They are more interested in activities that have tangible and pragmatic results."

Freeze voter and other groups are organising stepped-up activities within the next few months, both to monitor SALT-2 compliance and to prepare for the 1986 congressional races.

Based in 40 of the 50 states, freeze voter aims to raise one million dollars in campaign money through such events as "walkathons" in which fund-raisers tramp across the country.

"We are planning a major push to support pro-arms control candidates (for Congress)," said Beth Leopold of the National Committee for a Sane Nuclear Policy (SANE), the doyen of U.S. peace groups, founded in 1957 to oppose nuclear testing.

SANE also plans to start a campaign to halt underground nuclear testing on Aug. 4 — two days before the anniversary of the dropping of the first atomic bomb on Hiroshima — as a prelude to a total freeze.

Gruenebaum's freeze campaign planned a "Geneva watch" to monitor the number of new weapons deployed by both the United States and the Soviet Union as the Geneva arms talks continue, using the figures to rally public support for arms control.

It is also collecting thousands of signatures for a freeze petition to be delivered by a delegation of campaign members to Mr. Reagan and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev later this year.

Women's Action for Nuclear Disarmament (WAND) plans to support pro-freeze candidates for Congress in 1986 in a campaign political Director Nancy Donaldson says will be "more ambitious than ever. She predicts a resurgence of pressure for a freeze next year, when the SALT-2 pact expires and when she says it will become clear there will be no agreement in Geneva.

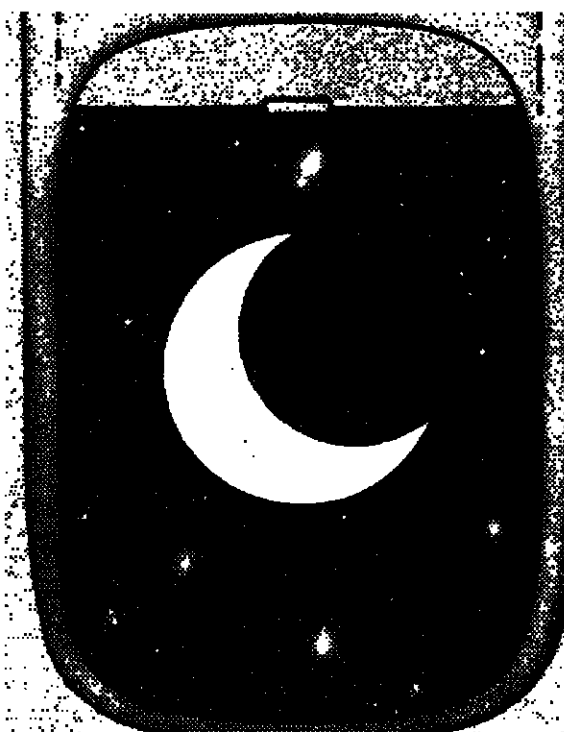
Randall Forsberg, dubbed the "mother of the freeze movement," hopes to help revive a campaign she played a part in starting. Now doing arms control research in Massachusetts, Forsberg said by telephone she was investigating whether arms control might collapse and what the consequences would be.

"I would like to bring that to bear in revitalising the freeze movement," she said, "making people take heart and recommit themselves to trying to achieve that goal not just in the short term but over the next 10, 20 or 30 years."



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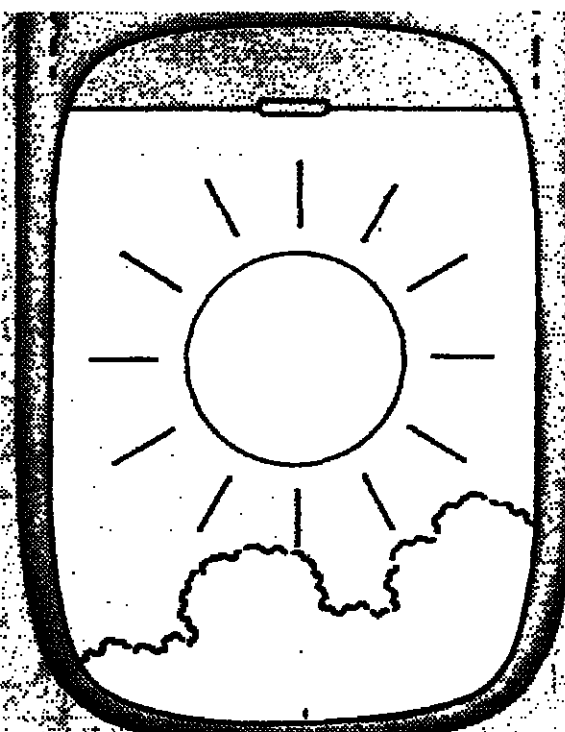


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Children get killed but are sometimes trained to kill

By Dorothea E. Woods

During the International Year of the Child (1979), the Friends World Committee for Consultation (FWCC) took a stand against the practice of training children to kill and maintain other human beings. The FWCC stated its conviction that the United Nations was a proper forum for adopting measures against the participation of children in military training and action.

In 1982, the United Nations General Assembly set aside June 4 as the international day to remember innocent children who were victims of aggression. But children are not always merely the victims of war; in the 1970s and 1980s, thousands of children have taken up arms and have become aggressors themselves.

Through the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) press as well as Quaker channels, Friends have voiced their concern about this issue. FWCC has been grateful for the attention given to the problem by Peter Townsend who reported, under UNICEF auspices, on the fate of these children. Conversations with some members of the staff of UNICEF have revealed considerable personal contact with children in the armed forces, particularly areas of civil strife in the Middle East and the Far East.

While UNICEF could well give more attention to armed children in its regular reports on the situation of children, the real problem is to find ways to eliminate the use of children in war. UNICEF could, in particular, assist in influencing world public opinion.

Friends have been active in the informal non-governmental ad hoc group on the drafting of the U.N. Convention on the Rights of the Child. These NGOs have proposed that the convention include a paragraph stating, "The states parties to the present convention shall refrain from recruiting children into the armed forces and shall take all measures to ensure that children do not take part in hostilities."

The right to peace

Although the draft convention on the rights of the child is not yet ready for adoption, an international instrument to protect children under 15 from recruitment by the armed forces exists and has been ratified by over 40 governments: the Protocols of 1977 on International Humanitarian Law, additional to the Geneva Conventions of 1949. The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) is responsible for watching to see whether these Protocols are respected. Michel Veuthey, the ICRC representative at the NGO Forum in Rome in 1984, urged the governments on the UNICEF Board to ratify the Protocols within the year. European Friends have also urged their governments to ratify the Protocols. The ICRC publicises the duties of states to assure for children the right to peace, and it has increased its negotiations with states now recruiting children.

At present no international instrument has any special provision for child soldiers who are taken prisoner, but a body of experience is being built up. The government of Iraq has offered to repatriate Iranian children without their being included in the regular quota of war prisoners to be exchanged. The Iranian government refuses to accept the children and charges that the Iraqis want to send young spies into Iran. Through the good offices of an international NGO, the government

of Tunisia has offered hospitality for ten of the children for the duration of the war. The ICRC has negotiated the establishment of a separate camp for the approximately 1000 remaining child prisoners. International groups have been given permission to organise educational programmes for the boys left in Iraq.

The U.N. Commission on Human Rights in 1983 passed a resolution urging the Iranian government to stop sending masses of school boys to the front line. The Quaker Office at the United Nations has supplied briefing papers to the U.N. Commission on the use of children by both sides in the wars in Afghanistan and El Salvador, but the Commission's resolutions did not tackle the problem of the child soldiers. If the UNICEF Board should take a stand against the recruitment of children for war, it might become easier to act for humanitarian reasons on the cases of child soldiers in specific countries.

Militarisation of school education

Before the end of the civil war in Zimbabwe, Friends in Zambia cooperated with the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees to bring about a decrease in the number of refugee children taking part in or observing the military training of adults at refugee camps. When schooling was offered to refugee children, they were no longer at the parade grounds, a solution often favoured by heads of liberation movements keen to preserve the future of their people. In cases where UNICEF and the UNHCR are cooperating to meet the needs of children, similar solutions are bound to occur.

The militarisation of school education and out-of-school activities for young adolescents is a problem which has not yet been dealt with thoroughly by any international body, non-governmental or intergovernmental, although committees against the militarisation of education exist in several countries. The United Nations has fine resolutions on the education of youth for mutual respect and intercultural appreciation, but the militarisation of education has so far considered too controversial for an intergovernmental forum.

In 1980 at an international NGO seminar on disarmament, a dozen NGOs signed a resolution asking the U.N. General Assembly to consider what steps should be taken to put an end to the practice of training children to kill and to maintain other human beings. In 1983 two dozen international NGOs wrote a letter to the director-general of UNESCO expressing their fear that young warriors and military trainees are prone to become a source of hate and violence in the world community. Could not UNICEF during International Youth Year look beyond its current priority and cooperate with UNESCO to bring about the demilitarisation of children's education? — Friends World Service.

U.N. pleads for trucks to unblock Sudan food aid bottlenecks

By Nicholas Moore

Reuters

KHARTOUM — The United Nations is appealing urgently for funds to unblock bottlenecks in moving food to Africa's newest famine disaster in west Sudan, where aid workers fear at least 250,000, mostly children, will die.

"You will not be able to count the bodies because no-one drawing relief rations will admit to losing a family member. The children will just be little mounds in the sand," said Winston Prattley, special representative of U.N. Secretary-General Perez de Cuellar.

Pleading for fuel and for cash to buy or hire trucks and improve an inadequate railway, Mr. Prattley told reporters on Monday night:

"The Ethiopian highlands are green now. Sudan is now the nation in great need."

The threat is greatest in areas of Darfur and Kordofan provinces, up to 1,000 km (625 miles) by rail and truck from Port Sudan on the Red Sea. Donors have committed about enough food and drugs to meet Sudan's needs but the relief cannot be moved to those in need.

Mr. Prattley said 250,000 tonnes of food from the United States and other donors remains on the docks at Port Sudan.

"I am going to ask (the U.N.) for \$20 million now just to keep the ball rolling. There will have to be a great deal more effort," Mr. Prattley, a New Zealander, said.

"It costs \$180 a tonne to get the stuff away," the U.N. official said. "The railway is sagging. It will need massive investment to

get up enough steam to help."

On the use of planes, he said: "A few Hercules fluttering around are getting out only a tiny fraction."

Mr. Prattley and Sudanese relief officials said lack of fuel was why the army, in power since an April 6 coup, was not using its trucks.

Sudanese officials said Saudi Arabia and Libya had pledged fuel. Asked why four Libyan Antonov planes had been idle at Khartoum Airport for more than a week, the Sudanese said they apparently lacked the range to be of use.

One task now is to persuade people in the affluent West that, as a spokesman of Britain's Band Aid relief group put it, "logistics are sexy." Charities find it easier to raise cash for more obvious

forms of help such as food, milk and drugs.

Band Aid, which has raised some \$9 million for famine relief, plans two internationally televised pop concerts both side of the Atlantic on July 13 which organiser Bob Geldof hopes will raise at least \$12 million more.

Meanwhile singer Harry Belafonte flew out of Sudan for the United States on Monday night after 14 days in Africa assessing how best to spend \$46 million raised by the U.S. hit song "We Are the World."

Mr. Belafonte said he agreed that enough food and drugs were "in the system" for the moment and logistics was the challenge.

"There is enough food," the U.N.'s Mr. Prattley said. "But no-one really foresaw the magnitude of this (logistics) task."

Randa Habib's

Try smiling once again

IT SEEMS that nobody likes his job in Amman. At least, this is the impression that one gets when entering a supermarket, a restaurant or a boutique.

The reception is often so cold that one wonders what the saleswoman, the waiter or the cashier is doing there. You reach the cash counter in a supermarket with all your shoppings and there a gloomy person punches numbers on his machine with not a single look at you or a smile.

In a boutique where you feel like looking at all those dresses, shirts, belts, admire the fashion; take your time and enjoy the pleasure of shopping, the aggressive look of the saleswoman mesmerises you. No encouragement or a relaxing atmosphere you would expect in such a place. At the restaurant, it is often the same situation. Waiters are impatient. Dishes nearly fly around you and if you were a bit hesitant in your choice, you might well hear a grumbling remark. Ask for a knife to replace the one you dropped on the floor by accident, and the look on the waiter's face would make you decide to eat with the fork alone.

Perhaps I am a bit exaggerating and not everybody is like this, but the majority in my opinion are.

Services in our country are in a desperate need of improvement. After all, it takes only a nice word, a smile and a warm welcome to improve every business. It is time we learned this practice around here.

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AGENTS & REPRESENTATIVE WORLD WIDE

Wilander upset in 1st round Wimbledon championships

LONDON (R) — French Open champion Mats Wilander of Sweden, considered the biggest threat to holder John McEnroe, crashed out of the Wimbledon tennis championships in the first round Wednesday to a husky young giant from Yugoslavia.

Slobodan Zivojinovic, an athletic 21-year-old from Belgrade, played with a superb blend of power, speed, touch and subtlety to beat the fourth-seeded Wilander 6-2, 5-7, 7-5, 6-0.

The stunning reversal came as the tournament finally enjoyed a break in the weather, sunny skies replacing the persistent rain which allowed just eight matches to be completed during the first two days.

But play was held up for 90 minutes at the start Wednesday and within 30 minutes of the Wilander game ending, rain stopped play yet again.

Zivojinovic, who has not played at Wimbledon since the junior event in 1981, is a six foot six inch (1.98 metres) mountain of a man.

He is a naturally gifted grass court player, and if all tournaments were played on grass, he would be ranked higher than 77th, his current position.

The Yugoslav beat both British players in a Davis Cup tie on grass last year and he reached the semifinals of the Queen's club event two weeks ago, where his victims included Henri Leconte of France and American Paul Annacone, a quarter-finalist here last year.

"I knew he was very dangerous," Wilander said. "He serves very well. His second serve was very good. I think he is a tough man to beat and I think he will beat some more good players here."

"I felt confident after the French and I felt ready to have a good tournament here. This is a disappointment. But I must remember not to be disappointed because I won the French. I'm already trying to forget this."

Zivojinovic said later he felt he played well, though his serve was not so good. "At Queen's it was better. Today I had a lot of double faults."

In other matches ninth-seeded Johan Kriek of the United States beat Victor Pecci of Paraguay 6-4, 6-0, 4-6, 7-5, while the first women's seed through Wednesday was number eight Zina Garrison of the U.S. who beat Elina Reinach of South Africa 6-2, 6-1.

But it was Zivojinovic's day. Besides his double faults, he also delivered 15 aces and though his 200 pounds (90 kgs) are spread liberally about his giant frame, he covers the court extremely well and had no difficulty with low shots when Wilander was able to hit back to his feet.

From the start he attacked constantly, and whenever Wilander

failed to reach the net quickly, Zivojinovic was up there, usually following a heavily sliced backhand to get in close.

He has a superb drop shot off his backhand volley and he regularly outguessed Wilander at the net.

The Yugoslav broke Wilander's serve twice in the opening set to take it in 26 minutes. He lost his own in the fourth game of the second set but got the break back as he levelled at 4-4.

Then Zivojinovic had his only bad patch of the match. Serving to force a tie-break, he squandered a 40-0 lead and Wilander had suddenly squared the contest.

The Swede looked as though he would get on top after he traded service breaks at the start of the third. But Zivojinovic gradually regained composure, began to exert control again and when he broke Wilander's serve for 6-5, Wilander was on the way out.

Despite his victory Zivojinovic said: "Winning Wimbledon is every player's dream, but I don't really think I can do it this year."

The plans are very impressive and I'm sure it's going to be a very interesting mixture between a

Australia builds 1st Grand Prix circuit

By Peter Bale
Reuter

ADELAIDE — The quiet suburban streets of this sleepy south Australian city are not often compared with the palm-lined promenades of Monaco.

But Alan Jones, the 1980 Formula One champion, believes the track now being completed here for Australia's first grand prix embodies the style of Monaco, the most famous street circuit in the world, and the speed of Silverstone.

The state government has pumped millions of dollars into putting Adelaide on the grand prix map. Huge roadmaking machines are now completing a surface smooth enough for the high-performance cars to race at up to 350 kilometres per hour in November's Australian grand prix, the first to be included in the world drivers' championship.

Current world champion Niki Lauda of Austria and 1982 champion Keke Rosberg, who toured the track, said it would be among the fastest street tracks in the world.

"The plans are very impressive and I'm sure it's going to be a very interesting mixture between a

purpose-built circuit and a street circuit," Rosberg said.

The cars are expected to storm around the tree-lined circuit 70 times at an average speed of 170 kph, lapping in around one-and-a-half minutes.

The event is expected to generate about \$10 million in addition to the \$3.3 million which the state government is spending in a seven-year contract under which it will stage the race for a minimum of three years.

State Premier John Bannon has fought state leaders for the privilege of staging the race and he is prepared for a first year deficit of around \$one million.

To keep the event in Adelaide for more than three years, the government is taking particular care with the condition of the 3.2 kilometre track to avoid the embarrassment of crumbling track surfaces caused at Spa in Belgium this year, and Dallas last year.

Adelaide, an almost rural metropolis whose wealth is based on light industry, is known as the city of churches. But the enormous interest in the race means the churches' pews will probably be empty on Sunday, November 3.

Up to 100,000 people are expected at the event, 250 million will watch it live on television and a further 600 million in delayed telecasts, according to promoters.

Adelaide's large immigrant population of Italians has already booked 2,000 seats at the end of the street track's impressive back straight to watch their Ferrari and Alfa Romeo.

The city's best Italian restaurant has been booked for the Ferrari team, which organisers predict will bring at least 200 people to contest the penultimate race of the 1985 circuit.

Australians will have a local hero in the race as 1980 world champion Alan Jones is making a comeback in a Lola at the Italian grand prix and is expected to race in Adelaide.

Australian drivers have won the world championship four times. Jack Brabham took the prize in 1959, 1960 and 1966, the last in a car which bore his name, the forerunner of today's successful Brabham team.

Fittingly Brabham's restored 1966 championship-winning Repco-Brabham car christened Adelaide's new track last week on a nostalgic blast around the streets.

Aouita attempts at 5,000m record in Oslo Thursday

OSLO (R) — Said Aouita, the fleet Moroccan with the seemingly limitless potential, will attempt Thursday to become the first man to break 13 minutes for the 5,000 metres when he runs in the Oslo games.

The men's 5,000 is expected to be the highlight of a high-class competition and the strong field includes European champion Thomas Wessinghage of West Germany and Olympic finalists

Ray Flynn of Ireland and Eamonn Martin of Britain.

History at least will be on Aouita's side.

Three years ago on a warm July night here Britain's David Moorcroft startled the world when he sliced six seconds off the 5,000 world record, reducing the mark to 13 minutes 00.41 seconds.

Before then Moorcroft had been noted for unfulfilled potential rather than performance

and his career since has been cruelly affected by a series of injuries.

The Briton, weakened by illness, finished a distant last in last year's Olympic final, but even if he had been fully fit few would have given him much chance against Aouita.

Aouita, 1,500 metres bronze medalist in the 1983 world championships, went into the Olympics with the fastest times for both the 1,500 and 5,000 metres.

He kept his anxious rivals speculating up to almost the last minute before he finally opted for the 5,000 metres and his subsequent performance in the final was one of the highlights of the games.

The 24-year-old Moroccan simply ran his rivals into the ground and despite coasting in the final straight he still shattered the Olympic record by more than 15 seconds.

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FRIDAY'S RACES AT THE ROYAL RACING CLUB

FIRST RACE 3:30 FOR BEGINNER HORSES DISTANCE 1000 METRES

Owner	Horse	Trainer	Jockey	Weight
1- Faleh Aly	Minwir	Owner	Ahmad	54
2- Saleh G. El Faleh	Mashrokhah	Owner	Ibrahim	52.5
3- Yousef Aly El Adwan	Brook	Owner	Ibrahim	52.5
4- Ahmad Aly	Sahar	Owner	Mahmoud	49.5
5- Taleb A. El Kadir	D.Elshakar	Owner	Mahmoud	48
6- Ahmad Mjally	Ghazwan	Owner	Salim	48
7- Ahmad Salim	El Sewy	Owner	Yousef	48
8- Mansour El Matar	S.Elshakar	Owner	Yousef	48
9- A. El Naem A. Windy	R. Maen	Owner	Rasheed	46.5
10- Hamed El Jamaany	K. Dafy	Owner	Talal	46.5
11- Ismael Heain Nasir	Rabih	Owner	Suliman	48
12- Abdullah A.El Raheem	B. El Asheer	Owner	Suliman	54

SECOND RACE 4:00 FOR BEGINNER HORSES DISTANCE 1000 METRES

Owner	Horse	Trainer	Jockey	Weight
1- Suliman Khalifa	D.ElKareem	Owner	Salim	54
2- A. El Mahdy El Daham	M. Saleh	Owner	Ahmad	54
3- Mahmoud Irshaid	Fahdlh	Owner	Mahmoud	52.5
4- Faisal N. El Faleh	Ghadeer	Owner	Rasheed	52.5
5- Sultan F. A. Jnab	M. Sultan	Owner	Yousef	52.5
6- Inab M. A. El Jalil	Arwa	Owner	Yousef	52.5
7- Faisal Miteh	Elanka	Owner	Ibrahim	52.5
8- Mahmoud Faleh	Saad	Owner	Suliman	52.5
9- Mohamed A. El Naby	M. Raled	Owner	Fawaz	49.5
10- Ahmad Salim	Khalidh	Owner	Yousef	48
11- Samir Khalil Haddadin	Safwan	Owner	Salah	54
12- Abdullah El Ayash	Fadia	Owner	A. Jabir	46.5

THIRD RACE 4:30 FOR BEGINNER HORSES DISTANCE 1400 METRES

Owner	Horse	Trainer	Jockey	Weight
1- Zakaria A.El Majeed	A. Ayman	Owner	Rasheed	54
2- Samy Haddadin	S. Amman	Owner	William	52.5
3- Nimir El Hmoud	Sary	Owner	Mahmoud	51
4- H.H. Late Sherif Nasir	Stable	Fitnih	Ibrahim	49.5
5- Taleb Aly Shahr	S. Taleb	Owner	Salim	48
6- Mihal El Faleh	Batta	Owner	Saad	48
7- Mihal El Faleh	El Mutanaby	Owner	Talal	48
8- A. El Sattar Mattar	S. Saad	Owner	Talal	48
9- Hamzih B. El Hadeed	Jamir	Owner	Yousef	48
10- Hamzih B. El Hadeed	El Elsood	Owner	Yousef	48.5
11- Ahmad Hilaz	D. Jawah	Owner	Daifallah	54

FIFTH RACE 5:30 FOR THIRD CLASS HORSES DISTANCE 1400 METRES

Owner	Horse	Trainer	Jockey	Weight
1- H.H. Late Sherif Nasir Stable	Faridh	Ibrahim	Ibrahim	55.5
2- H.H. Late Sherif Nasir Stable	Jalab	Ibrahim	Fawaz	53
3- H.H. Late Sherif Nasir Stable	El Hmady	Ibrahim	Robert	53
4- Ghalib Haddadin	Naifh	Owner	William	51.5
5- Ghalib Haddadin	Raddad	Owner	William	51
6- Izzat Ghandour	Halmin	Sead	Sead	45.5

TODAY

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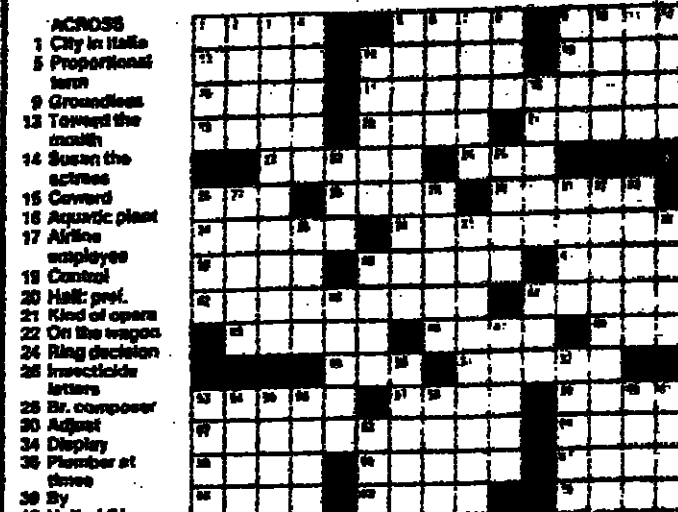
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THE Daily Crossword by Roger Colburn



ACROSS
1 City in Italy
5 Proportional term
9 Groundless
12 Toward the north
14 Susan the actress
16 Covered
18 Aquatic plant
17 Airline employee
19 Control
20 Half past
21 Kind of opera
22 On the wagon
24 Ring decision
26 Insecticide
28 Incomparable
29 Adjust
30 Display
32 Plumber at stove
36 By
40 Half of GI
41 Twisted cloth
42 One who appraises
44 More modest
46 Portable chair
48 Stomach
49 Tiny
49 Aviation group abbr.
51 Born score
52 Muse of poetry
53 Theater box
54 Legal holding
55 Expert
56 Uttar Pradesh city
58 Fit to
59 Discrimination
60 The one there
61 Group of three
62 Winding lot
63 Very numbers
66 Striker
70 Small suit.

DOWN
1 Jungle sound
2 Heraldic border
3 Court man
4 "A Ball for —"
6 Physician
7 Specifically
8 "Clear Day"
9 — China
10 Active person
11 Smaller amount
12 Other
14 "My Name Is —"
15 Harper's sitcom
22 Inlet
23 Jackson or Smith
26 European
27 Attire
28 Infinitive God
31 Choir voice
32 Author
33 Wigwag
35 Dry
37 Deputy
38 Deputy
40 Collection
43 Coup d' —
45 City in Ga.

ANNOUNCEMENT

The Abdul Hamid Sharaf School announces the beginning of its summer programme on July 1, 1985 at 9:00 a.m.

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Cinema

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SYLVESTER

STALLONE

(RAMBO)

(Colour)

Performances: 12-3-5:30-8

Cinema

RAINBOW

Tel: 625155

SYLVESTER

STALLONE

(RAMBO)

Performances: 3:00, 6:00, 9:00

Cinema

OPERA

Tel: 675573

BEVERLY HILLS

COP

Performances: 3:30, 6:15, 8:30, 10:30

Abdali, behind ALIA offices

Cinema

PALESTINE

Tel: 22117

"DIWAR"

(For you, mother)

THE BLOOD BATH

(Colour)

Performances: 12-3-7

Cinema

RAGHADAN

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CONFUSED

GIRLS

(Arabic)

(Colour)

Performances: 12-3-5:30-8

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LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Wednesday.

One sterling	1.2865/75	U.S. dollars
One U.S. dollar	1.3645/50	Canadian dollars
	3.0610/25	West German marks
	3.4515/30	Dutch guilders
	2.5990/610	Swiss francs
	61.62/65	Belgian francs
	9.3230/80	French francs
	1950.50/1952.00	Italian lire
	249.85/249.00	Japanese yen
	8.8195/275	Swedish crowns
	8.8000/100	Norwegian crowns
	10.9750/850	Danish crowns
One ounce of gold	315.80/316.30	U.S. dollars

LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON (R) — Equities closed lower on lack of demand with interest again centred on the electrical and electronics sectors, dealers said. At 1430 GMT the FTSE 100 share index was down 11.9 points at 1236.4.

Thorn EMI fell 36p to 375 at the outset on rumours that the profits outlook for its subsidiary, Thorn EMI Ferguson, had been downgraded. Thorn declined to comment and closed 31p off at 380.

Royal Insurance, which said it planned to buy Lloyds Life assurance for £94 million, was down 8p at 648 after 646.

Government bonds were steady around Tuesday's levels after a dull day's trading. Golds and North Americans were mixed.

Ferranti rallied to 112, down a net 4p, having fallen to 104 after annual results which were in line with most expectations. The electrical sector remained depressed after Rascal Tuesday forecast lower profits. Rascal was down 8p at 148.

Cable and Wireless finished 25p lower at 490 despite annual results above some market estimates. The pretax figure included around £20 million of currency gains, dealers noted.

Bid speculation saw Allied-Lyons gain 10p at 222 and Rank Hovis McDougall rise 2p to 154.

YOUR DAILY Horoscope from the Carroll Righter Institute

FORECAST FOR THURSDAY, JUNE 27, 1985

GENERAL TENDENCIES: The daytime is fine for coordinating your interests and activities with those with whom you wish to be allied and associated in the days ahead, so contact and make arrangements with everyone possible.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Day hours are fine for reaching a true understanding with those you want to deal with in the future.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Use neat touch and fine finish on any work you may be doing and get fine results. Discuss with an associate what is best to do.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Early play the entertainment you want to have with those you truly like, then later complete work that has been started.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to Jul. 21) Make your surroundings more charming and enjoy them more, and then go out and seek new pleasure.

LEO (Jul. 22 to Aug. 21) Try to build the ego of associates and all goes more smoothly today. Tonight is fine for enjoying home and family.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Use your finest talents and get your affairs in fine order and plan to be more efficient in the days ahead.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) If you use your charm and good thoughts toward others today, you can accomplish a good deal.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Do your best to convince others to go along with your plans and you can accomplish a good deal.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Look for cooperation from a good friend to gain that desire that means a good deal to you.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Use your charm on an influential person and gain the support you need at this time for some worthwhile project.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Put some special talent to work and it should go very smoothly for you. More attention should be paid to your mate.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Improve relationships with those who work with you and accomplish more. Continue that recreational activity for health purposes.

FORECAST FOR FRIDAY, JUNE 28, 1985

GENERAL TENDENCIES: You start the very early morning with a chance to do much that is clever and worthwhile, but this soon changes and you find frustrations facing you.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Home affairs can be handled easily in the morning, but later use much care in handling persons in business.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Work at your desk diligently in the morning since later you find a partner could be disappointing to you.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Early get those practical affairs nicely handled so that later you can take care of travel matters wisely.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to Jul. 21) Gain that personal longing in the morning, since later you have to contend with a problem in entertainment plans.

LEO (Jul. 22 to Aug. 21) It is important that you use tact at home and avoid a possible argument of magnitude. Have a good time with friends.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Make that call and talk to one you have long wanted to converse with in the morning since later there are delays in your plans.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Do whatever will make you feel more secure in the days ahead. Get your practical affairs in good order.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) You may find it difficult to gain your wishes this last work day of the week. Show that you have patience.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Use your fine ingenuity to rid yourself of obstacles in the path of your personal progress. Be more gentle.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) You may meet with a disappointment where some personal wish is concerned, but don't give up and it will soon be yours.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Keep out of the limelight both during the day and in the evening and avoid criticism of any kind.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) You want to get into new and untried avenues of expression but this would be disappointing and hazardous.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY ... he or she will be very good at getting at the very core of things and ferreting out the truth, but teach early not to broadcast findings to others. Teach to be more cooperative and less bull-headed for best results throughout the lifetime. A collegiate education is a positive must here.

Aid to Third-World stays on rising trend, OECD says

PARIS (R) — Western nations boosted their aid contributions to developing countries last year and are likely to do so again in 1985, the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) said Thursday.

But it said their contributions remained well below the United Nations' recommended level, while assistance from OPEC nations and the Soviet Bloc fell.

The 17 members of the OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC) gave \$28.6 billion of official aid last year, up \$1.1 billion from 1983, provisional OECD figures show.

The OECD attributed this "strong increase" to a further expansion in regular development assistance activities and special emergency contributions to famine-stricken countries in Africa. "The same trends should lead to further significant aid increases

in 1985," it said.

The OECD estimated the 1984 increase from DAC member was six per cent in real terms, allowing for inflation and exchange rate changes. But as a share of Gross National Product (GNP) the aid was static at just 0.36 per cent, about half the U.N. target of 0.7 per cent for each developed country.

The OECD said total long-term transfers to the Third World fell \$10 billion to \$95.3 billion last year as banks cut their lending from \$41 billion to \$25 billion.

It estimated net aid from OPEC (Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries) members slipped by \$860 million to \$4.54 billion, while Soviet Bloc countries reduced their contributions from \$3.04 billion to \$2.92 billion.

OPEC members donated 0.86 per cent of their GNP, down from 1.04 per cent in 1983, with Kuwait

giving 3.81 per cent. The Soviet Bloc average was estimated at 0.16 per cent.

Among DAC members, the Netherlands gave the highest proportion of GNP last year at 1.02 per cent, the OECD said.

The United States raised its aid by \$643 million to \$8.7 billion, the largest national increase, but remained the least generous member with just 0.24 per cent of its GNP.

But the report showed that non-communist industrial nations have rapidly increased their official aid since the late 1970s.

Italy led the way with an average annual rise of 21.5 per cent, although the share of GNP it gave in aid remained below average at 0.32 per cent.

Britain was alone in cutting its aid heavily, with an average real decline of six per cent a year to just 0.33 per cent of GNP in 1984 from 0.5 per cent in the late 1970s.

Algeria criticises OPEC methods

PARIS (R) — Algeria's APS news agency Tuesday criticised policies of the OPEC oil producers' group, saying methods it used to defend members' interests had become inefficient, inoperative and insufficient.

Algeria belongs to OPEC (Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries) and most of its exports are oil and oil products.

The agency, monitored here, was commenting on the situation in world oil markets ahead of a conference of OPEC oil ministers due to be held in Vienna on July 5.

Methods OPEC uses to defend the interests of its members "have become inefficient, inoperative and insufficient ... particularly because of progress achieved by the industrialised consumer countries to counter (OPEC's) action," the agency said.

OPEC had made some progress since 1983 by limiting output "but at the cost of a drop in prices which has ... cut the income of petroleum exporting countries by 20 per cent," it said.

"OPEC continues to operate as

it did 10 years ago, meeting with the same ceremonial to tackle in a ritual way the same themes under the same old headings like the differential problem, the price of Arabian light and production quotas," it added.

As a result OPEC had given industrialised states "plenty of time to constitute stocks representing 77 days' consumption, thanks among other factors to the complexity of certain oil exporting countries," the agency said.

"This had increased in a spectacular way the industrialised states' ability to bring extremely powerful pressures to bear on certain exporters, whether OPEC members or not, such as Nigeria and Mexico," APS said.

Industrialised states had also exploited "the inherent contradictions of oil exporting countries..." notably by manipulating the free market, it said.

APS said the free market was manipulated in favour of light crude oil producers last year and now was being manipulated in favour of heavy oil producers,

among them Mexico and Venezuela.

It said OPEC must adapt itself to the evolution of world oil supply and demand to deal with "the new organisation imposed on it by its main partners ... the industrialised states."

"In the last analysis, either OPEC is an organisation to defend the interests of exporting countries and must stop behaving by reaction to a pseudo-free market, controlled... by industrialised consumer countries, or else OPEC becomes an alibi for those who have links with the industrialised states and (are) against the exporting countries," the agency said.

It said Algerian President Chadli Benjedid discussed the issue with Mexican President Miguel De La Madrid and Venezuelan President Jaime Lusinchi on a recent tour of Central America.

APS said it would be discussed further this weekend when the oil ministers of Nigeria, Kuwait, Venezuela and Mexico are expected to visit Algiers.

London stock market gets summer blues after reaching all-time high last month

LONDON (R) — The London stock market, which touched an all-time high a month ago, has developed a case of the blues — which brokers say is as much a part of Britain's summer as rainy weather and tennis at Wimbledon.

The old market adage "sell in May and go away" appears to be holding true again this year, even if it is a little behind schedule. But analysts do not see the recent decline developing into a full-blown slump.

"We're entering a period of weakness but I don't think it will be a very large fall. There is a lot of support that has built up at the 930 (index) level," said Mr. Steven Jarvis, who charts share price movements at stockbrokers Grieson Grant.

He said the rampant mood which saw the world's third largest stock market rise by 36 per cent over the six months to January had to come to an end and for the time being there was little reason to buy shares at such high levels.

Mr. Bill Bain of stockbrokers Wood Mackenzie said the market's confident mood had turned after remaining remarkably buoyant in the face of high British interest rates and large cash calls from companies seeking to raise fresh capital.

"But it doesn't look like it's a major turning point," he told Reuters. "We feel it's just a reaction and we're reasonably happy with the underlying factors."

"By the end of the summer interest rates should be lower and there's still reasonable growth coming through in profits and dividends," he added.

The brokers said optimism had also been dulled by a rash of bad news this week from electronics and high-technology stocks, already out of favour with investors.

On Monday home computer manufacturer Acorn reported that its sales were sharply down on expectations and announced it was seeking a fresh injection of funds only four months after the Italian Olivetti group stepped in with a rescue package.

The market was also disappointed Tuesday by a warning from the Rascal Electronics Group that its profits would be lower in the first half of its new financial year, and by a government decision to refer British Telecom's bid for Canada's ailing Mtel Group to the Monopolies Commission.

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Reform plans to dominate agenda of EC summit

BRUSSELS (R) — European Community (EC) leaders meet in Milan on Friday for a summit likely to be dominated by anxiety that the 10-nation bloc may become unmanageable with the admission next year of Spain and Portugal.

Diplomats said that proposed reforms of decision-making, including the controversial right of veto, would top the agenda.

It also includes proposals to complete a common market for goods and services by 1992, and to launch a new high technology drive to establish Europe's place alongside the United States and Japan.

The diplomats said the 10 leaders, who will be joined for the first time by the prime ministers of Spain and Portugal, will also tackle ideas for further political integration.

Italian Prime Minister Bettino Craxi, who will preside, will base the discussions on ambitious proposals for a new treaty of European union proposed by a committee of experts appointed by the Fontainebleau summit a year ago.

The committee, known as the Dooze Committee after its chairman Irish Senator James Dooze, has proposed calling a special conference to draft the proposed treaty.

But diplomats said that even the most ardent advocates of European integration were coming to terms with the lack of consensus on the need for a treaty or conference.

They said that if the summit agrees on anything, it was likely to adopt instead more modest British proposals for foreign and security policy coordination under a secretariat separate from the European Commission.

Only Greece appears so far to be adamantly opposed to this plan and diplomats said governments were already considering whether Athens may be excluded from efforts to formulate a common foreign policy for the group.

Another British idea likely to find favour as a first step towards greater integration is one for involving the European Parliament more closely in Community decisions without giving it additional blocking powers.

The diplomats said that London proposals also include ideas for limiting the right of veto in order

to ease decision-making.

But these were unlikely to be accepted by states such as the Benelux countries and Italy which see in the proposals a formal recognition of the right of veto which has not so far been incorporated in the legally-binding Community treaties.

Italian Foreign Minister Giulio Andreotti Tuesday presided in Luxembourg over his last meeting of Community foreign ministers before Italy hands over the rotating presidency to Luxembourg at the end of June.

He told his colleagues their wrangling underlined the Community's difficulties over decision-making, and expressed anxiety that the problems could be compounded when the Community expands to 12.

The dispute over aid to Greece that Mr. Andreotti has just settled was a case in point. The programme was first agreed more than 18 months ago, but "it takes us 18 months to decide what should be decided in 36 hours," he was quoted as saying.

But diplomats said there were no clear signs as to how the summit was likely to tackle the issue, with many governments unwilling to see erosion of their ability to block actions they deem contrary to vital national interest.

Comecon ministers assail West, call for increased integration

WARSAW (R) — Prime ministers of the 10-nation communist trade bloc Comecon have launched a barrage of attacks on Western foreign policy and called for greater internal economic integration.

The ministers, led by Mr. Nikolai Tikhonov of the Soviet Union, also signalled at a conference in Warsaw that they would take measures to improve the quality of industrial goods and speed up progress in science and technology.

"Imperialism has been intensifying activities aimed against the socialist states, seeking to weaken economically socialism and the unity of our community," Mr. Tikhonov told the conference.

"In order to counteract these strivings, the socialist states must undertake fresh steps to develop economic cooperation," he added.

Mr. Grisha Filipov of Bulgaria charged the West with hindering international cooperation by building up "huge stockpiles of weaponry" and East Germany's Willi Stoph praised Communist Bloc policies for "unmasking the plans of imperialism."

Their themes were echoed by leaders of Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, Romania, Cuba, Mongolia and Vietnam, the other seven Comecon members.

A deputy Polish prime minister, Mr. Janusz Obodowski, told the conference that Comecon still faced problems such as insufficient improvement in technical standards, inefficient man-

agement and delays in development of joint production ventures.

Mr. Obodowski, chairman of Comecon's executive committee, said the meeting was working on a comprehensive programme of joint scientific and technical progress for the next 15 to 20 years.

"The goal of the programme is to ensure that the Comecon states achieve top-grade results in electronics, comprehensive automation, the nuclear power industry, application of new materials and technologies, and biotechnology," he said.

The conference is also working on a programme for better use of raw materials up to the year 2000, Mr. Obodowski said.

Eastern European states are highly dependent on the Soviet Union for oil supplies, but Soviet oil output has stagnated and Moscow has demanded compensation for its supplies in the form of advanced machinery and industrial consumer goods.

Expert details Polish problems

Meanwhile, a Polish expert told the meeting that Poland's economy was still afflicted by a large Western debt, shortages of raw materials and consumer goods and other problems, newspapers said Wednesday.

Mr. Zbigniew Messner, an economic expert in the Communist Party politburo, told the prime ministers Tuesday that Poland was gradually emerging from the crisis caused by mismanagement in the

1970s and subsequent labour upheavals.

But Mr. Messner added: "Poland's situation continues to be complex. National income (bravely equivalent to gross national product) is 14 per cent lower than in the late 1970s."

"Shortages of raw and prime materials linger on. They are compounded by the recent winter and by the policy of sanctions pursued by NATO," he said.

"A serious problem is caused by ... supplies of basic goods for the population. The volume of our indebtedness is the primary barrier to our development," Mr. Messner added.

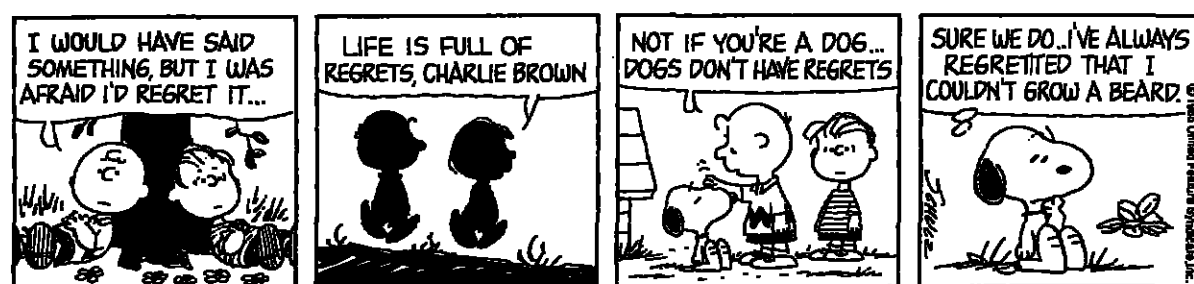
Finance Minister Stanislaw Niekarc estimated Poland's Western debt earlier this month at \$27.5 billion, by far the largest of any Eastern European country.

The Polish economy has been squeezed by a ban on fresh credit which was imposed by Western countries in response to the suppression of the free trade union Solidarity under martial law in December 1981.

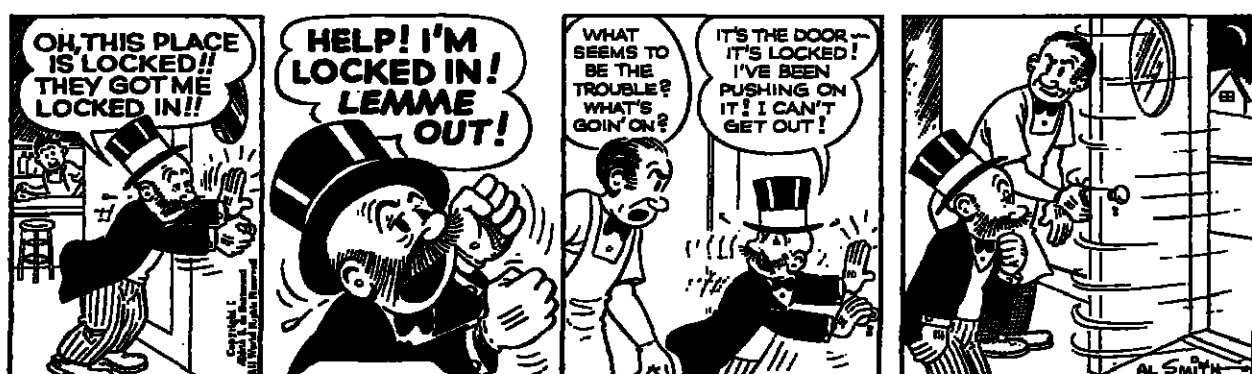
The lack of credit has prompted the government to launch an export drive in the West to help service the debt, but at the same time it has forced a cutback in imports of many of the supplies essential to Poland's exporting industries.

Mr. Messner said: "The expanding economic ties with the Comecon countries is a factor promoting economic recovery in Poland. We esteem particularly highly the internationalist assistance of the Soviet Union."

Peanuts



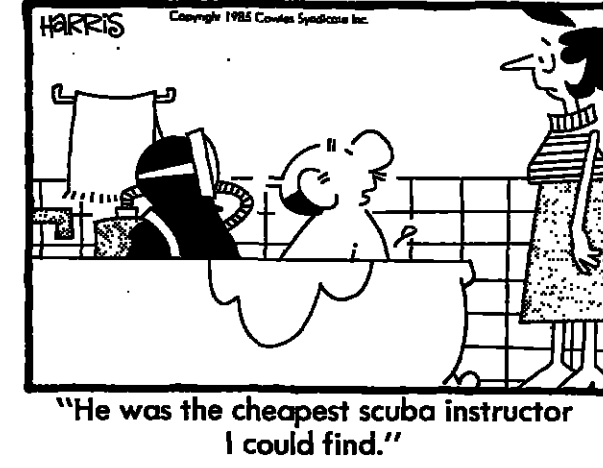
Mutt 'n' Jeff



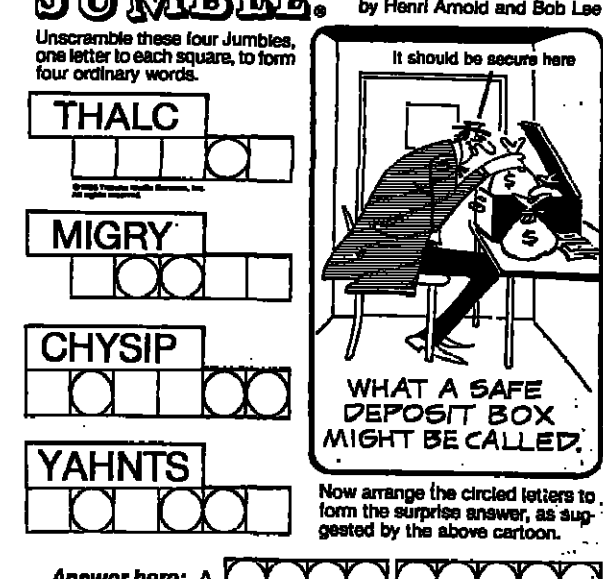
Andy Capp



THE BETTER HALF



JUMBLE



Answer here: A (Answers tomorrow)
Yesterday's Jumbles: DECAY TARDY SLOUCH PURPLE
Answer: What an easy talker generally is— A HARD STOPPER

